

A HEART-RENDING CRY
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST
COMFORTABLE THEATRE
IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 98

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1917.

TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA (Companies Incorporated in England.) MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said, and Marseilles. Steamers will also be despatched to Australia and to the Straits, China and Japan.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. & O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. & O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and they will have ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australia.

Six months' Holiday Return Tickets.	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon.
To Melbourne	630	450
To Sydney	690	490
To New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington)	570	660
24 Months' Return Tickets.		
To Melbourne	900	675
To Sydney	945	720
To New Zealand	1,080	855

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports. 1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried. For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

Haji Sultanali Shushtary & Co.,
Agents,
19, Rampart Row.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceases. Twelve months' grace of occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY. Prof. JAMES Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fog, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls Rs. 14.0
40 " " 24.0
V. P. Charges annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co., Market, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight
apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,037.
Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong Kong.
For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,35,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS. Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Melasana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed Rs. 20,00,000

Capital Paid-up Rs. 10,00,000

Reserve Fund Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities. The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

PARSIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane.

Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£22,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:

25, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandlay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Sumatra
Lahore	Rangoon	Yokohama
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Assam (Steamer)	Tanga, East
Tuticorin	Point	Africa
Cochin	Zanzibar	Darressalam, East
		Africa

Agents in New York and South America:—

The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realizing interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein, Calcutta, Ryojin (Port

Changehong, London, Arthur

Darien (Dahle), Lyons, San Francisco

Hankow, Shanghai

Harbin, (Mukden) Sydney

Hongkong, Nagasaki, (Australia)

 Honolulu, Newchwang, Tientsin || Kobe, New York | Tientsin |
Los Angeles, Osaka, Tokyo	
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Peking, Tsingtau
Liaoyang, Singapore, Teianafu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are

opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily

balances of Rs. 5,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000

provided that the amount of half-yearly interest

is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One

year and shorter periods on terms which

may be ascertained on application.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING AND EX-

CHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Bankers to the Government in Basrah.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad,

Basra and Amara.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Called-up Capital £600,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders £900,000

Reserve Fund £70,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.

Emile Franquet, Esq. (Director of the Societe

Generale de Belgique).

Sir Edward Sassoon Bart., (of Messrs. E. D.

Sassoon & Co.).

James Leigh Wood, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs.

Brown, Shipley and Co.).

J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the

Societe Generale de Paris).

J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon

and Co.).

G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martin's Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

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Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.

Narottam Morarji Gonsalves, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corpor of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT

THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER

ANNUUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED

DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at

rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVINGS DE-

POSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per

annum. Copies of Rules may be ob-

tained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans

and credits granted on approved security

and every description of Banking and Exchange

business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and

Foreign Securities effected on the usual

terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody

and interest and dividends collected for

clients.

D. T. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Capital Paid up	Yen 15,000,000.
Reserve Fund	Yen 1,350,000.

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankai	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	Yokohama
Kobe	Osaka	etc.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EX-

CHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.

Security unquestioned.

Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent the Company throughout the Deccan

For prospectus, etc., please apply to

B. RAMCHANDRA & Co.

General Agents,

42, Meadows Street, BOMBAY.

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZUL-

BHOY CURRIMBOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—

Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,

JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,

112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

JAIPUR HOTEL.

A PALATIAL RESIDENCE of the FIRST RANK RECOMMENDED BY CONTINENTAL VISITORS, unrivalled for Comforts and excellent Cuisine. Apply to the Proprietor for Short Guide to Jaipur.

THE MODERN HINDU HOTEL

"Lakshmi Vilas"

HIGH GROUND, BANGALORE.

The ideal accommodation for visitors to Bangalore either for a change or Business. Run on the most up-to-date and modern lines. Well ventilated and luxuriously furnished rooms, food to suit all tastes thoroughly vegetarian. Prepared and served by high class Brahmins. Lit throughout by electricity.

Inclusive terms from Rs. 2 per diem.

K. T. APPANNAH,

Proprietor.

THE EVER POPULAR EMPRESS HOTEL

NASIK ROAD

DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

HOTELS

Enjoy your evening at A. VIANELLI'S REFRESHMENT ROOM

Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

CORONATION DURBAR RESTAURANT

21, Church Gate Street.

ICE CREAM AND FALOODA SPECIALISTS.

A Trial is Solicited.

R. K. F. SASANIAN & CO.

Marine Lines, First Lane.

BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS,

GENERAL MERCHANTS AND

TOBACCONISTS

EMPTY TINS AND BOXES.

We hold large stocks of second hand empty kerosene oil tins and boxes suitable for the filling of vegetable oils, etc and sell the same at moderate rates. Also we make contracts with oil mills and other buyers to supply any quantity for long periods at fixed rates.

Intending buyers should communicate with

AHMED HUSEIN & CO.

Rhadak Mandvi Post,

BOMBAY.

WE MANUFACTURE FINE WHITE THYMOL B. P.

Quotation on Request.

G. S. RANADE & CO.,

Bombay No. 4.

SALE BY AUCTION



THE HEAVIEST LOAD ON EARTH IS THE LOAD IN THE STOMACH.

Do you feel that load yourself after meals? If so take a dose of

ATLAS TONIC

and it disappears. As a digestant, it regulates the bowels and cures constipation and dyspepsia. It has no equal as a brain and nerve food, and is a boon to those who suffer from nervous exhaustion, brain fog or general debility. By rendering digestion easy and by feeding the brain and nerve tissues ATLAS TONIC stands incomparable as a remedy for

SLEEPLESSNESS.
OF ALL CHEMISTS.

MADON SONS & CO.
CRAWFORD MARKET BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,

Oculists, Scientific Refractionists and MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS
MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS OF THE PATENTED

the invisible "KRYPTOK" one-piece bi-focal lens,
and all kinds of lenses from pebbles, and from best quality crown glass, also tinted lenses, smoke, suphos, amber, blue etc.

TORIO LENSES MADE TO ANY PRESCRIPTION.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR.

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST, with 25 years experience in sight-testing retinoscopically. Holds exceptional testimonials from the most eminent and enlightened citizens of Bombay and the Presidency.



SERVICES OF A RESIDENT, OPHTHALMIC SURGEON FREE.
No. (7) 379, Hornby Row, BOMBAY,
opp. Govt. Telegraph Office, FORT.

WHY NOT RELY ON

A remedy which is beyond reproach in times of aches & pains

AMRUTANJAN

is a trusty friend. It heals, cures & comforts pain-ridden persons. It is a safe cure

For All Pain Troubles

BETTER THAN THE BEST BIKSON'S COFFEE

gives you a drink that's at once fragrant, delicious and better than the Best. Taste it.

GODREJ'S SAFES.

By Their Majesties whom IN INDIA

By appointment to His Excellency The Governor.

Highest Awards wherever Exhibited 13 Exhibitions.

Largest Safeworks IN INDIA employing 500 men.

MAKERS TO H.M. MINT AND A LARGE NUMBER OF EUROPEAN AND INDIAN BANKS.

7 LARGE SAFES

supplied to Messrs. EWART LATHAM & Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their Offices.

372 SAFES

supplied for Savings Banks in India and Burma after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs in July 1912.

BURGLAR RESISTING SAFES

recently supplied to Government to replace other maker's safes that had been burgled.

GODREJ & BOYCE

MANUFACTURING CO.

Near Gas Work Parel BOMBAY.

Ladies' Shoes

A SPECIALITY WITH

TAJBHOY & CO.



For comfort in wear, latest shapes, quality, finish and variety
Our whole stock is open to you for inspection.
Money is yours; but reputation for honest dealings ours.

RAMJI BHAGWAN & BROS.,

GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS,
209, SHAIK MEMON St., BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 874. Telegrams:—MUMBAI.

ASK FOR KABUTO PILSENER BEER
(BEST & REFRESHING)
OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS—**JEENA & Co.,**
CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

Looking FOR AN INDEPENDENT Position?

Why not Join the Field Force OF

THE GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

AND SECURE A GOOD INCOME.

For particulars apply to
M. V. MERCHANT, Manager,
12-13, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

BALIWALLA & HOMI,

THE LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY

Hornby Road,
Alice Building



Kalbadevi Road,
Next to Hanman Street.

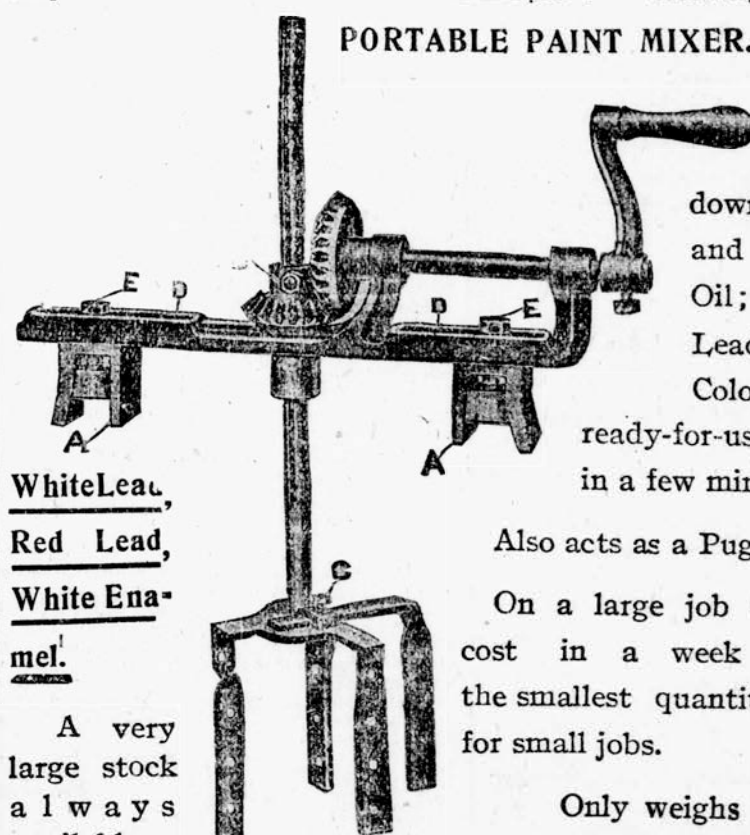
Manufacturers of the most high-class lenses in the world.
SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
The only opticians in Bombay that have been awarded a gold medal for superb craftsmanship.

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS: "WIREPOPE."

TELEPHONE No. 1163.

AMIR BROTHERS

194-96 NAGDEVI STREET, BOMBAY. Shipchandlers. Railway Contractors PORTABLE PAINT MIXER.



Breaks down White Lead and Colours in Oil; mixes Dry Lead and Dry Colours to the ready-for-use consistency in a few minutes.

Also acts as a Pug Mixer.

On a large job will save its cost in a week and mixes the smallest quantity, so useful for small jobs.

Only weighs 17 lbs.



ALL SORTS OF LADIES' & GENTS' WATCHES CLOCKS & TIMEPIECES.

Can be had at prices beyond competition.

Try Solidity.

CATALOGUES FREE.

CHOONILAL CHHAGANLAI

288, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY No. 3.

M. M. KOPTI & Co.

48, Custom House Road, Fort—BOMBAY.



All kinds of MARBLE AND TILES MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS.

Apply for Catalogue and Price List to D. P. No. 20.

Storm and Rain-proof



For Public Halls, Railways, Streets, Gardens, etc.

From 300 to 2,500 C. P. Light Illustrated Price List Free.

THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

TONNEAU LEVER WATCH



SILVER CASE Rs. 30
Radium Dial Rs. 5 extra.

KASANJI DAYALJI DESAI

Watch & Clock Dealer
144, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

WHEN HAIR FALLS OUT

Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to lose it. How unfortunate this is when both healthy hair and scalp can be easily secured and falling hair prevented by using.

KAMINIA OIL (Registered.)

A delightful dressing for the hair, thoroughly antiseptic, germ killing and scalp stimulating. Pleasant to use and delightfully refreshing.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

Price Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles.

V. P. Annas 7 extra.

Sole Agents:—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.
No. 155, (Dept. C. 1.) Joonna Masjid, MARKET, BOMBAY.

JAPANESE PILSENER BEER
replaces

GERMAN PILSENER.

DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY.

The largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.

ASAHI BRAND

The Best Brand in Japan. Nothing to match it in quality.

Sub-Agents:

O. C. OOMRIGAR & CO.

D. D. BARIA & CO.

P. C. SHROFF & SON.

M. P. BARIA & CO.

BOMBAY.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner

AMICHAND GOVINDJI

The Oldest and most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.

(Established over Half a Century Ago.)
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memos Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E.C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.

(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different description such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv). (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gummi Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanilla Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream, Halva (h) Orange Halva. All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude. No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well. No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

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Rs. 16 93 183 360 531

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DEALERS IN PHOTO-MATERIALS &c.
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FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
THE
Royal Yakuti
(ANANG VILAS).

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas, and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that much is not that which a perfume admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No FAREZ necessary.
Dr. KALIDAS MOTILAL, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

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Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates

KING & CO.,

Next to Evans Fraser,
Rajabai Road, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly pertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—8 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 1-3.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING-DIRECTOR,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Meadows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local Rs. 30 per annum.
Up-Country Rs. 35 per annum.
Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., Subjects:—Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

FURNITURE REMOVED ON Rubber Tyred trolleys by LAMINGTON ROAD FURNITURE REMOVING COMPANY, Proprietor P. S. DESAI, Hanuman Lane, Lamington Road, Bombay, No. 7. Telephone 1817. 7702

WANTED—PATIENTS suffering from all forms of Leucoderma and patches etc. perfect cure within a month. Full course of treatment Rs. 30 only. Write for particulars and trial. THE EASTERN MEDICINE STORE, 77, Durga Ch. Mitter St., Calcutta. 895

MAIL MOTORS TO MAHABESHWAR.—One Mail Motor leaves Wathar daily at 2 a.m. One Mail Motor leaves Wathar daily at 11-30 a.m. Motor Lorries for servants and luggage leave Wathar at about 7 a.m. Reserved Cars to be had at any time from Wathar or Poona. Cars or seats required from Wathar to be booked at FRENCHMAN, BREARLEY & Co., Mahabeshwar. Cars from Poona to be booked at FRENCHMAN, BREARLEY & Co., Poona.

ELIABLE TYPEWRITERS.—Thoroughly Rebuilt High Grade Typewriters of all Standard Makes at as low prices as consistent with honest work and good quality. All Machines guaranteed against defect. Second-hand Typewriters in perfect working condition from Rs. 75 and upwards. Complete assortment on hand. Typewriter Ribbons, Carbon papers, Stencils, Inks, Adding Machines, Pencil Sharpeners and all kinds of Office supplies at moderate prices. Courteous and prompt attention to correspondence. Special terms and inducement to Dealers. We respectfully solicit your inquiry.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
36, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
Tele. "Writetype."

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and at your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 4 Medow Street, Sec.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt, Reliable, and High Class Repair at lowest rate under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor Cars for sale and for hire. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES & MOTOR TRANSPORT CO., Ltd., Hughes Road, Chawpatty, Bombay. B

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. K. F. MADAN, B.A.'S NEW MATHEMATICS CLASS will restart working for 1917 exams. at Grant Road and/or Part from 11th June. For particulars and terms write opp. Post Office, Mahim. 878

SPECIAL VACATION CLASSES in English and Mathematics by an Experienced Graduate Teacher near Dhoib Talao for one month. Only a limited number will be admitted. Special arrangements for lady students. Students—if you wish to make up your deficiencies in English and Mathematics. Apply sharp to Box No. 739, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 789

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—TWO SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS, one senior for two years, pay according to qualifications, another junior for one and a half years. Pay 40 home-cent. Rs. 5. Applications should reach up to 1st May with copies of certificates which are not to be returned.

DIWAN,
Bangwara State, Rajputana.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SMART SHORTHAND TYPIST, only persons having previous experience in attorneys office need apply to Box No. 738, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 789

WANTED—An energetic PAISLEE CLERK for office work and as Salesman. Apply to R. E. MODY, Sandhurst Building, Sandhurst Road, near Sandhurst Bridge. (Time 7 to 9 a.m.) 7893

WANTED—Thoroughly experienced and capable HEAD ACCOUNTANT for European Engineering and Contracting firm. Apply with full particulars and salary expected to Box No. 736, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7886

WANTED—A SHORT-HAND and TYPIST, having experience of Office Work. Ladies should not apply. Apply to R. E. MODY, Sandhurst Building, Sandhurst Road, near Sandhurst Bridge. (Time 7 to 9 a.m.) 7894

WANTED—An ASSISTANT EDITOR for the "New Times" a new English daily at Karachi under Indian management and editorial control. Pay Rs. 150-250. Apply to—

THE EDITOR,
The "New Times" KARACHI.

WANTED

WANTED—SECOND-HAND LANCASHIRE BOILER 24 ft. by 6 ft. 125 or 150 lbs. pressure must be in good condition. Apply giving full particulars to Box No. 737, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7887

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 4, Medow Street, Bombay.

WANTED—Students desirous of joining Colleges in 1918, to SEE Principal, ENGLISH SCHOOL, for SENIOR CAMBRIDGE. (An Exam. equivalent to Matric). Conducted under Educational Experts, at convenient times, at 259/261, Hornby Road, opposite Messrs. Cur and Co., Fort. We invite the weakest Students, that never even dream of success, to make them realise it in the DECEMBER of 1917. Classes begin from APRIL. Terms Moderate.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.

THOUBURN HOUSE, APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC CLASSES, 2 hours a week, Rs. 8 per month.
PRIVATE LESSONS by a lady member of the staff at pupils' houses if desired. Lessons by CORRESPONDENCE, TRANSLATIONS. SALLE FRANCAISE: Wednesdays, Saturdays, 6 to 8.
All FEES payable in ADVANCE.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One second-hand four seated car, ARVYL MOTOR CAR, in First Class condition. Apply WATCHA BROTHERS, Girgaum. 7884

FOR SALE—One HUMBER and one HOLLAND, both open bodies, 1 cyl. and 1 H.P. Apply Mr. NAORAJI ALARAKHIA, 29, Shaikh Memon Street. 7892

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. motor, 10 H.P., 250 volts, 400 volts 150/1100 R.P.M. complete with shaft register and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1865

FOR SALE—LONOWLA HOTEL PROPERTY, will also a Flat at Andheri facing sea. Apply JEENA & Co., Churchgate Street. 7843

FOR SALE—2 COMPOUND PRESSES by Naysmith Wilson & Co., 14 ft. Box complete. Apply to—

1. COMEN'S PATENT HORIZONTAL PRESS; complete.
2. HIGH PRESSURE ENGINES side by side non condensing by Naysmith Wilson & Co. dia. of cyl: 24 in. stroke 30 in., complete with 4 Pumps 7 1/2 dia.
3. HIGH PRESSURE ENGINE 12 x 24 non condensing 12 N. H. P. by Alex Shanks & Co.
4. LANCASHIRE BOILER by Hick Hargreaves & Co.

7 dia. x 30 Long 120 lbs. pressure and Boiler and Press, Accessories and Lathe Drill Machine and Machinery for Factory Purpose and Rolled Steel Beams from 63 to 24 in. Scales by William and Sney etc.
Apply MEGHJI VALABHDASS, 222, Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay. 7885

TO BE LET

FOR HINDUS, commodious FLATS in Ridge View at Vatsagandh Road, facing new buildings, latest arrangements. Apply on the PREMISES. 7861

KHANDALA—SOONA CAZA, fully furnished 4 bed rooms, hall, etc. For rent. Enquire of MEHWAJI & BANA, 60, Tamarind Lane, Fort. 7860

DEOLALI "CAMP VIEW"—TO LET—Apply to Mr. CAMA c/o the "Chronicle" office, Medow Street.

TO BE LET—Large and commodious GROUND-FLOOR at No. 23, Church Gate Street, for shops, offices or Godowns. Apply D. K. PUNDOL & SONS, 368 Hornby Road. 7845

MILL ON HIRE—To be given on a system of hire, a cotton spinning and weaving mill, containing 18,000 spindles and 310 looms all in good working order in the Mofussil. Apply stating terms and conditions to Box No. 690, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7807

For constipation take

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Price per tin Rs. 3.

LE-VISCO INDIA Co., BOMBAY 7.

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 3rd May, 1917, at 3 p.m., (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Government letter—Stating that His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught has been graciously pleased to acknowledge the receipt of the Corporation's telegram of condolence on the death of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught.
2. Letter from the Reverend John Sharp—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of his son, the late Honourable Mr. W. H. Sharp.
3. Schools Committee's letter—Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's Proceedings.
4. Letter from Mr. Janardhan Shankerjee Sahasani—Regarding the enforcement of set-back at his premises at 2nd Carpenter Street, Mazagon.

5. Letter from Mr. Dosabhy Edulji Bharchuch—Regarding discovery made by him concerning the building of overbridges.
6. Letter from Mr. Laxmidas Maneeklal Mehta—Regarding methods for purifying the water-supply of Bombay.
7. Letter from Mr. Narayenrao Kulkarny—Submitting a scheme for starting a "Co-operative War Loan Lottery" under the patronage of the Municipality.
8. Letter from Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Taisree—Inviting attention to a newspaper article regarding the last election of President of the Corporation.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee:—
9. Recommending a grant of Rs. 4,154-4-1 to meet the amount payable to Messrs. Hasanali Adamji & Co., in respect of increased rates for the supply of certain articles of stores.
10. Recommending advances amounting to Rs. 10,010-15-2 for adjusting the bills preferred by Mr. G. Midgley Taylor for his professional advice on certain drainage schemes.

11. Fixing, subject to confirmation by the Corporation, the amount of security to be furnished by the Overseer appointed to supervise the work of improving Worli Road.
12. Recommending a grant of Rs. 8,600 to meet an excess over the grant for the year 1916, 17 for providing new lamps for public lighting.
13. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the nuisance caused by the working of a flour mill at the junction of Duncan Road and Dorgadevi Street, Mr. Rajaram Chinaya Kumar and others be informed that there is now no reasonable cause for complaint.
14. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding arrangements for cleaning, watering and lighting Princess Street, Mr. Kavaji Kharsheji Khajotia be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

15. Recommending sanction to a grant not exceeding Rs. 2,500 being made, if funds permit, to the American Mission School for the Blind during the current year.
16. Approving, subject to the Corporation's sanction, of the contract entered into with the Industrial Press for Municipal Printing being varied so as to allow payment at an increased rate of 36 per cent.

17. Recommending that Messrs. J. W. Broadie and H. D. Patel of the Water Works Department be granted an allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem each, during the time they supervised the work of the maintenance of the new 45" Tansa Main from Ghatkopar to Bombay.

18-19. Notices of Motions from Mr. H. P. Mody—(18) For appointing the Honourable Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta to be a member of certain Committees and (19) For expressing an opinion that the Bhatia Bang should henceforth be called Victoria Place.

Letters from the Commissioner:—

20. Requesting sanction to the acceptance of the Collector's award in respect of a plot of Municipal land at Kurla.
21-22. Requesting sanction to gratuities amounting to Rs. 307-15-0 and Rs. 39 being paid respectively to a blacksmith and a cooley woman in the Municipal Workshops.
23. Regarding the improvement of street lights.
24. Requesting that the Roads Committee be asked to expedite their report on the proposed scheme for the development of Mahim.

25. Notice of Motion from Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestaji Master—For appointing certain councillors to be members of the Committee regarding the question of filling up the low-lying area between Hornby Vellard and the Race Course.

26. Forwarding a statement of assessment of properties.
27. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains.
28. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.
29. Forwarding a statement showing the quantity of water brought into the City.

30. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's report for the 1st quarter of 1917.
31. Forwarding returns of patients treated at the Arthur Road and Maratha Hospitals.
32. Forwarding draft bye-laws regulating the construction of horse and bullock stables.
33. Notice of Motion from Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestaji Master—For obtaining a report as to the desirability of changing the policy of not enforcing set-backs in certain cases.

34. Memorandum from the Municipal Secretary—Submitting a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.
35. Regarding an accident at the Love Grove Outfall Works.
36. Regarding permission granted to the Port Trust to alter the position of the railway lines crossing Frere Road and revised regular lines for a portion of Portuguese Church Road and a portion of Girgaum Back Road at its junction with Kakadwadi.

37. Regarding a proposal for prescribing a revised regular line for a portion of new Hanuman Lane.
38. Regarding the policy of the Corporation concerning anti-malarial measures.
39. Regarding the question as to whether there should be a City Court in addition to the High Court and the Small Causes Court or whether the jurisdiction of the Small Causes

Court should be raised to a higher limit of value and extended to more numerous classes of suits.
40. Regarding proposals for extending and doubling tramway tracks along certain roads etc.
41. Regarding the question of assisting Municipal employees to invest in the War Loan.

By order of the President,
R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 24th April, 1917.

PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. (Continued.)

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Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 24th April, 1917.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as drainage work is proceeding along Charni Road it is necessary to close a portion of this road. From THURSDAY the 26th April 1917, vehicular traffic going from south to north only will therefore be allowed on the portion of this road between Cama Bag and Grant Road until the work is completed. No vehicular traffic from north to south will be allowed to pass along this portion of Charni Road during the above period.

P. W. MONIE,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 24th April, 1917.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. (Incorporated in England.)

DISCONTINUANCE OF 1ST AND 2ND CLASS RETURN TICKETS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the 1st and 2nd class return tickets issued by the railway in force over the G. I. P. Railway as notified in paras 49 and 50, at page 96 of the current Coaching Guide No. 193, as well as ordinary 1st and 2nd class return tickets appearing in para 47 of the same book (except for traffic between stations Bombay and Kalyan) will be discontinued on and from 1st May, 1917.

A. C. RUMBOLD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th April, 1917.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bombay Cotton Exchange Co., Ltd. will be held at the registered office of the Company No. 391A, Colaba (Exchange Room), on SATURDAY, the 5th day of May, 1917, at 5-15 p.m. (Standard Time), when the following resolutions were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1917, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

1. That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rs. 32,500 by the creation of 150 additional Ordinary Shares of Rs. 50 each, ranking for dividend and in all other respects pari passu with the existing Ordinary shares of the Company.
2. That the said 150 Additional shares be offered in the first instance at a premium of Rs. 50 per share to the Members of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce who may apply for the same through the Chairman of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, and that the Directors be empowered to allot such shares in such proportion as they may think fit but upon the condition that the full amount of each share taken up plus the premium (making together Rs. 100 per share) shall be paid to the Company in acceptance of the offer, and that the Directors be empowered to dispose of the shares not taken in response to such offer as they consider expedient in the interests of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
BOMANJEE S. MISTRY,
Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1917.

TO BE LET.

A BUNGALOW on the Chinchpugli Parel Tank Road, No. 29, Bombay, on the Hill with the accommodations of a side room, dining room, the Middle Hall (Drawing room) with big Verandah on the front and back with a big Porch on which stands a spacious Bed room with a view of Kurla, Mahalaxmi, Bandra, Bombay, and all surroundings. The Bungalow has got a large garden with a compound of 17,000 yards well furnished with fruit trees, Alphonso, Pear, Mangoes etc., flowers of varieties with pots. A small double storied open air Tea House, Kitchen, stable accommodating 3 horses, carriages and cycles. Servants' Quarters, store rooms, closets and privies. The rent will be Rs. 225 per month including the use of fruits and flowers, etc., in the compound, otherwise Rs. 200 per mensem excluding the use of fruits and flowers.

The Bungalow belongs to the Late Dr. Weir, who was Health Officer, Bombay Municipality.
Please apply to H. H. W. C/o. Messrs. King King and Co., Post Box No. 110, Bombay. 7808

NOTICE.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 225 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B. Ward No. 2642, Street Nos. 230-54, 44-56, all which premises are situated at Kambekar Street and Chumam Kin 2nd Lane at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on the East by Kambekar Street, on the West by property of Haji Abdul Karim Abdul Rehman, on the North by property of Haji Sidiq Gulabnagar and on the South by Chumam Kin 2nd Lane and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor and her tenants.

Dated the 24th day of April, 1917.

PAYNE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MARIAMBAI, widow of HAJI ABDUS SATAR HAJI EBRAHIM, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise however, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 48, Medow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 225 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B. Ward No. 2642, Street Nos. 230-54, 44-56, all which premises are situated at Kambekar Street and Chumam Kin 2nd Lane at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on the East by Kambekar Street, on the West by property of Haji Abdul Karim Abdul Rehman, on the North by property of Haji Sidiq Gulabnagar and on the South by Chumam Kin 2nd Lane and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor and her tenants.

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PAYNE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

RE: STANDARD BANK, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS of the above Bank who have reasons to be dissatisfied with the management of its business by the Directors and are anxious to recover what they can on their invested money and are for the purpose willing to co-operate are requested to send in their names and addresses together with the number of shares held by them to N. G. G. M. Bhatnagar, Kanji and Girdharlal, Solicitors, Albert Buildings, as soon as possible.

7888

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB LOTTERY.

NOTICE.

IN the event of tickets being applied for by a CONFEDERACY, the application must be made in one name only, but the name of the confederacy will be shown on the counterfoil of each ticket.

E. F. LANCE,
Actg. Secretary.

Dated this 23rd day of April, 1917.

ARDESIR, HORMASJI, DINSHAW & Co.,
7890
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO TRAMWAY PASSENGERS.

FROM THURSDAY next, through running on the Clare Road Line will be interrupted near Charni Road Junction owing to the Drainage alterations now being made by the Municipality.

Until the work is completed, which may take

TO-DAY.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TOTAL EXEMPTION FOR 42 MAZAGON
DOCK HANDS FOR SIX MONTHS.

TOTAL EXEMPTION FOR 42 MAZAGON
DOCK HANDS FOR SIX MONTHS.

Free Church Medical Missionary. The applicant stated that he was a qualified doctor and was in part charge of Shukrawar

Mr. G. Lockburn, planter, claimed exemption on medical grounds. He wanted full exemption from general and ex-

A camp for beggars has been provided

THE ROVER MOTOR CYCLE

THE IDEAL MACHINE FOR SOLO OR SIDE CAR WORK.

COUNTERSHAFT GEAR—3 Speeds.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,

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COATALA.

We have just received from

LONDON a small consignment

of extra best second-hand OVER-

COATS, SHORT COATS, SUITS

AND VESTS which we offer

@ Rs. 5/8, Rs. 4/8, Rs. 8/8,

and Re. 1/, each, respectively,

only for a short period. Don't

lose this opportunity if you

really wish to buy good second-

hand, like new, garments for the

monsoon and the winter seasons.

K. C. MARROTT,

Largest Importer and Contractor of Second-

hand Clothings in the East,

189/191, HORNEY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

Indian War

Loan.

PUT YOUR SAVINGS IN SAFETY.

H. K. Mitra,

Automobile and Electrical Engineer.

Lamington Rd., BOMBAY.

Telegram: AUTOLOGIC.

A DROP OF

BIKSON'S OTTO PHULBAHAR

Makes you feel like bathing in the best of

scents,

ORDER TO-DAY FROM

BIKSON & CO.

BAZAR GATE BOMBAY.

"BLOOD PURIFYING ROOT."

"A mere root of a tree."

"No medicinal preparation."

Thousands have found relief by its use.

Rs. 2-12 for 15 days' medicine.

Rs. 5-4 for 40 days' medicine.

"Uloors" ointment per bottle, Re. 1 only.

PATANKAR MAYDEO & CO.,

Girgaon Road, Bombay.

H. L. DIXON & CO. LTD.

DIXON'S ENGINEERING WORKS,

Mazagon Road, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1886.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Constructional and General Engineers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Copper-

smiths and Plumbers, Ship

Repairers.

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers,

17-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Telegrams: Works Telephone

OXID, Bombay. No. 2154.

Reg. Office Tel. No. 789.

THE

MERCANTILE INSTITUTE

OF MOTORING,

Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY

undertakes training in Motor Mechanics and

Driving. Apply to SUPERINTENDENT.

NICHOLSON

DENTIST

(FROM LONDON HOSPITAL)

OPPOSITE COOK'S BUILDINGS,

41, HORNEY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.

GEMS JEWELLERY

of of

All Sorts. Indian & Parisian Make.

Record Low Prices

M. NAGERSHETH SONS.

East India Merchants;

25, Church Gate Street,

BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A Dodge MOTOR TAXI, complete with all materials and used for a few months, is to be sold in working order. For further particulars write to Box No. 781, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

7857

PLOTS TO LET.

FOR Workshops, Factories, Garages, etc., at Lamington Road, near Bynulla Club. Apply to:—

RAMCHANDRA JANKOJI,

Opposite Eldorado Cinematograph,

Lamington Road,

BOMBAY 7.

DR. V. G. MANTRI, D.D.S.

(America.)

DENTAL SURGEON.

275-277, Hornby Road, Fort,

Opp. Lawrence & Mayo.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"BOGUS PATRIOTISM"—We cannot enter into any discussion as to our reasons for rejecting contributions of any kind.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, April 25, 1917.

THE SYMBOL OF IMPERIAL UNITY.

European policy has been largely formed round two names or terms during the last century,—the Tsar and the Sultan. The descendant of Catherine the Great is to-day a prisoner in his own country-seat, whilst the benevolent descendant of Suleiman the Magnificent is reduced to the position of an automaton, somewhat out of gear, and scarcely permitted to look beyond the walls of the Palace where his ancestors maintained a despotism which was at once the terror and wonder of three continents. Franz Joseph has passed into history as the last of the Hapsburgs of the old order, and Kaiser Wilhelm has been given a pointed hint by the more democratic sections of German thought, that he had better think about packing up and clearing out as a possibility, if not a probability. In Norway, Sweden and Denmark Socialism has been growing stronger day by day; whilst constitutional crises in Greece are almost an annual affair. The King of Spain has kept his crown through sheer courage and sang froid, for the most rabid anarchist could not help admiring a Prince who follows up every attempt on his life by strolling about the streets of Madrid with a pet dog and a cigarette.

But it would be absurd to say that the day of monarchy is done. For ourselves, we sincerely hope not. It would be even going too far to assume that the Russian monarchy is definitely a thing of the past. When the head of the Sixteenth Louis, "the son of sixty Kings and the heir of Louis the Saint" fell into the basket amid the jeers of the crowd, the doctrinaires of the Jacobin clubs and the orators of the Sections fell on each other's necks with sanctimonious joy and wept that "the last tyrant had been brought to book and the republic one and indivisible" firmly established in the Age of

Reason! The unfortunate Louis was succeeded on his ancestral throne by three fools, a tyrant and an adventurer, whilst the republic "one and indivisible" remained an unstable edifice in Europe right up to the Dreyfus case, and was never regarded as permanent until within the last two decades. Republics do not grow in a night, and monarchies die hard. The Tsar, like Louis the XVI., will have to thank his foes rather than his friends for any publicity which future generations might accord him; for like his miserable Gallic compeer, the position which he held was the last one in the world for which he was fitted, and no one but a caricaturist would attempt to turn Nicholas into a tyrant. However, he was the Tsar, and filled a place in European policy which is empty to-day, and which has only one peer, viz., the Caliphate. Nicholas was not only the head of the Russian nation; indeed, that headship was in reality the lesser among his assets. He was the Great White Tsar, as the Slavs picturesquely called him,—the symbol and the bulwark of the aspirations of an immense branch of the human family, possessing distinct characteristics and partly alien in Europe. He was moreover the head of the Orthodox Church, and as such commanded the reverence of millions outside his own dominions, who regarded him much as a Catholic regards the Pope and a Moslem his Caliph. This was not only among the commonalty. The more devout members of the upper classes, and the Slavs are very devout, paid a homage as profound as their lesser brethren. He was expected to patronise every pan-Slavic ideal, whether Russian-born or not, and to defend, if necessary, with his own and his peoples' blood the dignity of the Eastern Church. Obviously, Nicholas was unfitted for the task. It was probably irksome to him. If the Russians had risen against the Tsar and overthrown him ten years ago, there might have been no war, though there might have been the same provocation. The Serbs might have been left to their fate at the hands of Austria, and the appeal which met with a warm response from the hereditary protector of the Slav, might have fallen on the years of a mere president, perhaps, in vain. "The Tsar" in a sense was a European safeguard. In the office were united the forces and the fate of the Slavonic nations, whose complicated tribal and racial organisations found a common platform on the dais of the Tsar's throne, and in the voice of its occupant a common mouthpiece for venting their demands, their grievances and ideals.

It remains to be seen how this place so universal and so potential in its significance is to be filled after the war. One can well sympathise with the Russian people in their exuberance over their well-earned freedom from the shackles of Teuton intrigue and the torturing grip of a soulless and incredibly cruel bureaucracy which led their sovereign and most of his house astray. But an empire must have a head,—a symbol of authority above the rancours of party faction and mob-law,—reigning rather than ruling and commanding respect and loyalty either on the basis of personality or tradition,—that respect which only those who wear the purple can command. It is when we look abroad and see the misfortunes of our neighbours that we fully realise the splendour and dignity of our own ancient and historic Throne, which every national crisis seems but to establish more firmly in the hearts of its subjects, whom continental republicans have for many decades regarded as more or less mad, because they close their most riotous Radical meetings by singing "God Save the King!"

A "GENTLEMAN" AND "GENTLEMEN."

India owes a great debt of gratitude to the generations of European Principals and Professors who have contributed not a little to the making of its new life. But the country has outgrown the necessity of the dominating guidance of European teachers and the time is come when the overwhelming bulk of the teaching staff should be Indian with a sprinkling of Europeans whose presence may be deemed indispensable. Even so, it is necessary that such Europeans should be ready to associate intimately with Indians and sympathise with Indian aspirations and culture, be devoid of any race arrogance and willing to obey an Indian superior as cheerfully and readily as a European in the same position. That is the goal which must in the immediate future be attained. Meanwhile the bulk of superior educational charges being in the hands of Europeans, it is essential, if the spirit of love and reverence towards their teachers,—without which there cannot

be any education worth the name,—is to be created and maintained in the students, that the teachers, if they cannot show any genuine sympathy with their aspirations, must at least respect their feelings and their sensitive self-respect and human dignity.

It is satisfactory that the majority of European professors and teachers who come to this country conscientiously try according to their lights not to offend against this cardinal principle guiding the relations of teachers and students, while there are fortunately some whose relations with their students are as ideal as they can be. On the other hand, there are unfortunately others who deem it their mission to base their relations with the students on racial arrogance. Mr. W. G. Wood, C.S.I., Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, belongs to this category. The other day he honoured his "Indian" students with an address. "I want to say a few words to you on a subject," he told them, "which, I feel, is of vital importance to all, both while you are students in this college, and also afterwards when you have to make your own way in the world." Taking as his text "the unpleasant incident" of the dismissal of some students for dishonest practices, he made, among other things, the following observations:

Now it is an undoubted fact that all over India in the schools and colleges, and very markedly in the Universities, there is a great deal of what I may call "crookedness" such as occasioned the late Calcutta scandal to which I have just referred. What does this all point to? It means that a great many of the so-called Indian gentlemen are not gentlemen at all. Now to be perfectly candid with you I will tell you what is, I consider, the real cause of this crookedness. It does not lie so much at the doors of the students themselves as in their home environment. There is undoubtedly a spirit of intrigue rife in a great many Indian homes, and the Indian student frequently passes the earlier years of his life in an atmosphere which is saturated with intrigue, so that if the boy starts his school or college career without the first essentials of a gentleman, it is not so much his own fault as that of his environment. So that this gentleman, who has acquired his knowledge of Indian life in building roads and bridges,—he is past years of active work and retired on a pension under the age rules from his engineering duties to take up the responsible post of the Principal of the Rurkee College on a very handsome salary!—has had the presumption to tell his Indian students, out of the fulness of his knowledge, that there is a great deal of "crookedness" among students in our colleges and universities; this is an inevitable concomitant of the fact that "a great many of the so-called Indian gentlemen are not gentlemen at all"; that this in itself is the result of the unfortunate circumstance that "there is undoubtedly a spirit of intrigue rife in a great many Indian homes, and the Indian student frequently passes the earlier years of his life in an atmosphere which is saturated with intrigue!" In fact, this worthy "gentleman" not only condemns the bulk of Indian students all over the country who, according to him, go to school without the first essentials of a gentleman but does not hesitate to pass judgment against what in every country and amongst every people is held sacred namely, the integrity of family life. In short, he makes an indictment against the character of the people of the country as a whole, which he is totally unqualified to do. It is an indictment which no man in his proper senses would or could have indulged in. It disqualifies its author wholly and utterly as a person fit to hold the position of head of an Indian College. As the "Leader" points out,

We had thought until we read Mr. Wood's address that his only disqualifications for his present office were his age, his lack of knowledge and experience of educational work, and his costliness. We are indebted to Mr. Wood for not having concealed a fourth and a very formidable objection to his remaining the principal. No man is fit to be the instructor of young men who holds them in such contempt as he has shown. It is impossible, it is unnatural that those young men should cherish towards him the sentiment of respect which is not only becoming but indispensable in students towards their teachers.

Mr. Wood has not only shown himself to be unfit to be a teacher of Indian students. It is perfectly clear that he is not a fit person to hold any responsible position in any of the public services in the country. Evidently he has not sufficient self-respect to realise the humiliating position in which he has placed himself, of earning his livelihood by serving people the bulk of whom, according to him, are not gentlemen. What the public of the country,—who pay for Mr. Wood's maintenance,—are concerned with is the action which the Government of the United Provinces propose to take to have this person removed to a sphere where his temptation to talk "intimately with his fellow-beings" may be a matter of no importance.

Notes of the Day.

The Imperial Conference.

The announcement that the Imperial War Conference is expected to conclude its deliberations during this week is rather unexpected. But the Conference, according to Reuter's statement, have put in substantial work, especially in achieving a common understanding in regard to the problems that engaged their attention. "The most striking feature of the Conference," we are told, "has been the Dominions' cordiality towards the Indian representatives and India's participation," and General Smuts' attitude towards Indian questions is particularly referred to as having been sympathetic to a degree. So far, so good. Reuter says "this is all the more important in view of the past Indo-South African and the present Indo-Canadian immigration difficulties." We trust the labours of the Conference will also prove to be fruitful in settling those difficulties.

An Imperial Standpoint.

The understanding arrived at by the Conference is thus summed up: "A broad standpoint has been adopted on the various questions though due regard has been paid to the important interests of individual Dominions." But perhaps the most interesting statement which Reuter makes is to the effect that—

The Conference will have notable results particularly in the direction of recognising the absolute need for not delegating in handling large and difficult questions now or immediately after the war. There are many matters of this kind, quite apart from the fundamental problems of the future close relations of the different parts of the Empire.

It is satisfactory to learn that the Conference, meeting, as it were, amid the very boom of the guns, have not fumbled tackling outstanding Imperial problems in the right spirit of constructive statesmanship. Those who are not actually engaged in fighting would perhaps be best occupied in these days in devoting the time they can spare from actively assisting, in one way or another, the efficient prosecution of the war, to preparing the way for the smooth readjustment of inter-imperial problems that must take place at the close of the war. Such settlement will not come by itself: Sober thought and sincere endeavour are necessary from now to make it possible in due time. The preoccupations of war as an excuse for evasion or inertia—well, that is not statesmanship.

The Suppression of Opium.

What may be called a curious ceremony has just taken place at the Caxton Hall, viz., the winding up of the "Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade." Very few societies, if any, in the history of such institutions, could have felt called upon to end their activities for the same eminently satisfactory reasons as the one which has just celebrated its own obsequies. But then the manner of China's shedding the curse of opium was a unique episode of national reformation. As Bishop Brent said, this was all the more remarkable for having been effected in the throes of revolution. It is satisfactory to learn, on the authority of the Chinese Minister, that the Chinese Government propose to continue their campaign against clandestine opium smoking until the evil has been stamped out.

The Need for Women Teachers.

A fresh proof of the new orientation in England regarding educational reconstruction is provided by the establishment of 'The Oxford Association for the Improvement of National Education' an organisation with the special object of "dealing with women's part in education, both primary and secondary." The importance of the women teachers in building up national life cannot be overemphasised. As Dr. Fisher said the other day at a meeting held in Oxford women teachers "have been more useful than any other class in every form of social activity connected with the War." In India such workers are too few. But that is all the more reason why the education of women should be pushed forward with greater vigour than hitherto so that an increasing number of women teachers may grow up to take their due share in the training of the country's future citizens.

Sikh Enterprise in Canada.

According to the Toronto "Mail and Empire" Mr. J. E. Dobbs, of the Canada India League, who has just returned from the Pacific coast, where he was sent to investigate the conditions among the Asiatic population in British Columbia, states that during the past year the Sikhs have taken advantage of the improved trade conditions to buy a number of sawmills "with a view to meeting the great demand for lumber and building

material that will undoubtedly arise when Europe commences to rebuild after the war."

This activity on the part of the Sikhs, Mr. Dobbs declares, shows their adaptability to Western conditions and public opinion is becoming more favourable in the West towards the Sikhs as they remain longer in that part of the province. This has been evidenced by the fact that recently a deputation consisting of Ex-Mayor Stewart, Bishop Schofield and ten Presbyterian ministers and laymen waited upon Premier Brewster and urged the admittance of the wives and families of the Sikhs. A similar representative deputation of people in Vancouver is now taking up the same question. There has been a decrease in the Chinese and Japanese populations in British Columbia. Mr. Dobbs declared, owing to many among them having returned home to engage in the increased commercial activities in the East.

There certainly seems to be a new angle of vision in Canada!

New Light on Tipu Sultan.

The paper which Mr. Narasimhachari, head of the Archaeological Department of Mysore, read before the Mythic Society of Bangalore last week, besides containing some valuable and authentic contributions to Indian history, threw a fresh and interesting light on the policy adopted by Hyder Ali and his son Tipu Sultan with regard to Hindu religion. The commonly accepted though not necessarily altogether correct view as contained in Indian histories written by European writers is that at least Tipu Sultan was a very bigoted and intolerant ruler. Mr. Narasimhachari described the temple architecture and the general history of the Matha at Sringeri, one of the traditional foundations of Sankaracharya, and mentioned briefly the wealth of historical material, in the form of *canals* and letters to the head of the Matha. Among the letters examined by him were three from Hyder Ali, and no less than thirty from Tipu Sultan. In his letters, it is interesting to note, Hyder Ali acknowledges and greets the Gurus of Sringeri as a great religious leader and teacher. That Tipu Sultan found time and occasion to write as many as thirty letters to the head of another religious faith does not go to show that he was as black as far his religious policy is concerned, as he is painted by Western historians. Not only did he, like his father, acknowledge the Sringeri Gurus as a great religious leader but even expressed his belief that he was a stay and strength to the kingdom.

As a Tolerant Ruler.

The letters began in the year 1791, when the British and their Allies, the Marhattas and the Nizam, were moving on the capital of Mysore. They continue till his death and are all written in the same strain. In particular, it is instructive to note that after the shrine of Sringeri had been violated by the Marhattas and one of the goddesses overturned, the guru communicating with Tipu Sultan from his place of refuge, asked for help to reconsecrate the image and to set up worship again. And, strange as it may appear to those whose minds have been prejudiced by exaggerated and convenient generalisations about the bigoted intolerance of Moslem rulers like Tipu Sultan, Tipu readily granted the request and sent letters to local authorities near Sringeri bidding them make all necessary provision for the ceremonies and to guard the people, who came there, from harm. That Tipu Sultan occasionally acted like a religious bigot cannot be doubted. That is not surprising if the spirit of the times he lived in is taken into consideration. But it is equally indubitable that his general policy,—especially during his later years,—was one of tolerance, as evidenced, for instance, by these letters. These letters, in fact, are part of the wealth of material,—much of which is still unexplored,—which would light up for us conditions in India as they really were. That history still, to a large extent, remains to be written.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies visited the New Morarjee Goudas Hospital at Mahabeshwar on Sunday and were shown round by Surgeon General Lyons and Colonel Kilkelly, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Mahabeshwar. H. E. The Governor will invest Lady Willington with the insignia of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India at the Reception at Government House, Mahabeshwar, on May 2nd.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT'S WAR ECONOMY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 24. It is understood that the programme of entertainment this season at the Government house, Ootacamund, will probably include a garden party during the week of the meeting in May of the Legislative Council and that while the war lasts, dinner parties of a smaller character would take the place of the customary series of large and more or less official dinners.

A Collector's conference will be held in Ootacamund towards the end of August, similar to that which took place there in 1915, and it is understood that his Excellency contemplates a visit to Madras as usual during the hot weather, possibly in July.

BRITISH PROGRESS ON THE SCARPE.

ADVANCE TOWARDS LENS.

GREAT AERIAL ACTIVITY

TWO VILLAGES AND MANY NEW POSITIONS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 12 noon, April 24.

Field-Marshal Haig to-night reports:—There has been heavy and continuous fighting throughout the day on both banks of the Scarpe and important positions have been gained. The marked feature of the operations has been the frequency and violence of the counter-attacks in which the enemy has sustained very heavy losses. We captured the Gavrelle village and two and a half miles of defences to southward of the village as far as the Roux cemetery.

We fought our way forward on the right bank of the Scarpe on a wide front southward and eastward of Monchy-lez-Reims and captured Guemappe. We have taken considerably over a thousand prisoners.

We have also made progress southwestward of Lens.

SIX GERMAN AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

There was great aerial activity on Sunday and our aircraft was entirely successful. Six German aeroplanes were brought down and fifteen driven down. Two of our machines attacked eight machines bringing down two, driving down a third and our anti-aircraft guns shot down a fourth. We destroyed seven kite balloons. Four of our machines are missing.

BRITISH AT ST. QUENTIN-LENS FRONT.

A SERIES OF CO-ORDINATING ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 7 a.m., April 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wiring to-day, says:—

After a steady and deliberate bombardment for many hours culminating in the heaviest whirlwind of shells I have yet experienced on this front, the British at dawn made a series of co-ordinating attacks at various points on the front of St. Quentin-Lens. Generally, I hear, that things are going well. The prisoners already run into four figures. The day is fine and clear. The airman are taking a great hand in the combat and successfully endeavouring to limit the enemy observation. Yesterday our machines brought down six great balloons.

NEW BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

FURIOUS FIGHTING IN PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., April 24.

Reuter's correspondent with British Headquarters telegraphing yesterday evening, says furious fighting is in progress. The situation can be summed up as follows:—

WHY THE ADVANCE IS SLOW.

We have taken over 1,500 prisoners and our guns have indicated very heavy casualties. We have done well in some places and not quite so well in others. We are now confronted not by a regular trench system but by innumerable disconnected defensive patches in the shape of small redoubts, traverses and saps. Hence, while the Germans are indifferently sheltered and heavily punished by our shell-fire, the advance is slow against machine-guns.

NO FRONTAL ATTACK.

There is at present the business of clearing out the widely burrowed enemy by pounding every acre of honeycombed ground instead of assaulting the positions by a frontal attack. The Germans are bound to resist desperately here, but the more they resist, the heavier will be their losses.

OUR OVERWHELMING SHELL-FIRE. Prisoners are eloquent on the subject of our overwhelming shell-fire. Our batteries advanced close to the infantry and besides drum-firing the enemy positions they barraged all communications, making it almost impossible for reinforcements and supplies to come up. Many tanks were in action.

There is a general air of satisfaction at the various Headquarters that we are able to get at such great masses of enemy when they anxiously slip away. It must be emphasised that territory only counts in decision we are now endeavouring to force when it confers the mastery of the position. The inevitable end will come whether the Germans are defeated in the present positions or miles back.

DOUBLE ANGLO-FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

HINDENBURG'S PLANS COMPLETELY UPSET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 24.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—A writer in the "Matin" asserts that the double Anglo-French offensive has compelled General Hindenburg to bring back men massed on the Eastern front for an attack on Riga. General Hindenburg had intended a double offensive in the West against Calais and Paris, but our offensive has completely upset his plans.

BRITISH PROGRESS ON THE SCARPE.

MANY VILLAGES TAKEN.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN PROGRESS.

NEW FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

BELGIANS REPULSE SEVERAL ENEMY ATTACKS.

VIGOROUS STRUGGLE BETWEEN SOMME AND OISE

SIX GERMAN AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 12 noon, April 24.

Last night's French communiqué said:—The Belgians completely repulsed several enemy attacks at various points. Small enemy parties succeeded in penetrating the advanced elements but were driven out again immediately after hand-to-hand fighting leaving prisoners.

PROGRESS NORTH OF SANCY. Between the Somme and the Oise our batteries carried out an effective destructive fire against the German organisations. Between the Aisne and Chemin des Dames we made progress north of Sancy.

Artillery duels have been particularly severe in the sector of the Hurluse Farm.

AERIAL FIGHTS.

Our pilots were engaged in numerous aerial fights on the 22nd instant, bringing down six enemy aeroplanes. Fourteen of our aeroplanes during the night of 22/23 dropped 1,740 kilogrammes of projectiles on the stations and bivouacs in the valley of Aisne.

FRENCH ARTILLERY FIRING SOUTH OF ST. QUENTIN.

ENEMY BOMBARDMENT NEAR CRAONNE BEATEN DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 7 a.m., April 24.

This afternoon's French communiqué reports great reciprocal artillery firing at night south of St. Quentin and between Soissons and Rheims. Our batteries effectively beat down a very violent enemy bombardment east of Craonne preparatory to an attack which, however, did not occur.

Our artillery and machine-gun fire broke up an attack last evening on the salient north-east of the Mont Haut.

KEEN STRUGGLE IN CHAMPAIGNE. In the Champagne enemy renewed his attempt by night on the crests we hold in the Moronvillers massif where the struggle has been very keen at certain points and has resulted everywhere to our advantage.

RESCUE OF THE GERMAN WOUNDED.

A FRENCH TRIBUTE TO BRITISH NAVY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 24.
Recd. 7 a.m., April 24.

Referring to the rescue of the German wounded in the hospitals the newspapers pay a tribute to what they characterise as the lofty and exemplary humanity of the British Navy towards a faithless and lawless foe.

FRENCH ARTILLERY PREPARATION.

DECIMATING EFFECT ON ENEMY EFFECTIVES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 24.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London, 18th April:—An Exchange telegram quotes the first German prisoners taken in the French offensive as stating that on the average only 80 men per company had survived the French artillery preparation.

The "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent states that the preponderant part played by the big guns in modern battle has never before been so evident. Even the Germans so lightly wounded as to be able to walk to the rear showed the nerve-shattering effect of such gun-fire to be as real as any wound. The ground chosen for the attack between Soissons and Rheims is one of the most difficult parts on the Western front. It was obvious that it must be defended with the utmost obstinacy.

CROWN PRINCE OBLIGED TO SACRIFICE 200,000 RESERVES.

The foregoing was written before the eastern extension of the French offensive or the correspondent would have had something to say of General Nivelle's blow in that even more difficult position. Immediately east of Rheims, the enemy positions were on a square hill 990 feet high, while between Prunay and Auberive he held a line of heights. That by the Massif of Moronvillers is nearly 800 feet and, accord-

IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.

TO CONCLUDE LABOURS THIS WEEK.

DOMINIONS' CORDIALITY TO INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., April 24.

Reuter is informed that the Imperial War Conference is expected to conclude its labours during the current week. All the Dominion representatives have been extremely busy attending sub-committee meetings besides the Conference and Cabinet meetings. Excellent spirit has prevailed throughout.

INTERESTS OF INDIVIDUAL DOMINIONS.

A broad standpoint has been adopted on the various questions though due regard has been paid to the important interests of individual dominions.

The most striking feature has been the Dominions' cordiality towards the Indian representatives and India's participation. This is all the more important in view of the past Indo-South African and the present Indo-Canadian immigration difficulties.

GENERAL SMUTS' ATTITUDE.

General Smuts' attitude in approaching Indian question is singled out for particular appreciation. The Conference will have notable results particularly in the direction of recognising the absolute need for not delaying in handling large and difficult questions now or immediately after the war. There are many matters of this kind quite apart from the fundamental problem of the future close relations of the different parts of the Empire.

THE BALFOUR MISSION IN U. S.

DEEPEST APPRECIATION IN ALL CIRCLES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 7 a.m., April 24.

Official and unofficial America are showing the deepest appreciation of Mr. Balfour's visit. Most elaborate precautions are being taken to safeguard the mission. The mission was escorted by a cavalry through the streets of Washington to the McVeagh Mansion where Mr. Balfour is staying and a cavalry guard of honour is in constant attendance. Mr. Balfour is dining with President Wilson at White House to-day and with Mr. Lansing on Tuesday. This dinner will be followed by a reception.

PRESIDENT WILSON KEEPS A WEEK FREE.

President Wilson is keeping a week free of engagements in order to devote himself to his distinguished visitors.

MESSAGE TO CANADA.

Mr. Balfour has sent a message to Canada paying a tribute to the magnificent achievements of the Dominion and saying:—"I wish you to regard this mission to a neighbouring state as your mission. I also trust that a representative of Canada will join me in Washington."

MR. BALFOUR'S RECEPTION.

LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 10-35 p.m., April 24.

Mr. Balfour called at the State Department and White House to-day. He was everywhere cheered.

He had lunch at the French Embassy and dined with President Wilson at White House.

PURPOSE OF BRITISH COMMISSION.

Mr. Lansing, in reply to enquiries, said the day's conferences were most cordial. The British Commission had come asking for nothing; the sole purpose was enlightening the United States regarding the mistakes of the Entente at the outset of the war.

The visit of the French Commission was one of courtesy.

Mr. Lansing did not expect anything in the nature of war conferences.

ADDRESSES BY MR BALFOUR AND M. VIVIANI.

At the invitation of the Vice-President Mr. Balfour and M. Viviani will address the joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The date has not yet been fixed.

FAILURE OF HUN SUBMARINISM.

UNPRECEDENTED AMERICAN EXPORTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, April 24.
Recd. 10-35 p.m., April 24.

In spite of submarineism the value of the United States' exports for March was \$31,278,000 dollars, which was only exceeded in January, when the total was unprecedented.

ing to M. Marcel Hutin, was regarded even by the French officers as impregnable. M. Hutin adds that in endeavouring to meet this attack the Crown Prince was obliged to throw in 200,000 reserves.

PROGRESS IN MESO-POTAMIA.

ISTABULAT POSITIONS STORMED.

FIGHTING NEAR SAMARRA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 24.

An official Mesopotamia communiqué says:—We stormed portions of the Istabulat position on April 21st and the enemy evacuated the remainder during the night. We continued the pursuit at daybreak on the 22nd capturing prisoners and heavy howitzer.

General Maude is attacking a position on the right bank of the Tigris six miles nearer Samarra.

TROOPS WITHIN TWO MILES OF SAMARRA.

SPLENDID GALLANTRY AND ENDURANCE OF THE FORCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 24.

The following telegram dated the 23rd April, 1917, has been received from "Eye-witness," Mesopotamia:—

April 19th, Bagdad:—We have crossed the Shatt-al-Adam and driven the Turks from their strong position on the ridge commanding the stream. The attack ended in a complete rout of the enemy. The cavalry have been in pursuit all day. Already over one thousand prisoners, including 27 officers, have been taken, also five machine-guns, and a quantity of other booty. Our force on the left bank is within two miles of Samarra.

April 20th:—The heat during the action yesterday was intense, nevertheless our troops displayed splendid gallantry and endurance. Nothing but exhaustion of horses prevented the cavalry rounding up the enemy's guns. Our carts and lorries are still collecting arms, equipment and military plant abandoned by the Turks on the field.

ISTABULAT POSITION STORMED. During the night of April 21st and 22nd, the enemy evacuated the remainder of the Istabulat position, a portion of which we had stormed and consolidated during the previous day. At daybreak on April 22nd, our troops pressed on in pursuit, capturing some prisoners and one 5.9 inch howitzer. The enemy were found occupying another position on the right bank of the Tigris about six miles further towards Samarra, and at 7 p.m. on April 22nd when General Maude's telegram was despatched this position was being attacked.

ENEMY FLYING CORPS COMMANDER KILLED.

As a result of the air-fight on April 22nd, a new Halberstadt was brought down. The pilot who was the enemy's Flying Corps Commander, was killed and the machine fell into our hands.

THE RAID ON DOVER.

MOVEMENTS OF ENEMY DESTROYERS FROM ZEEBRUGGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, April 23.
Recd. 7 a.m., April 24.

The "Maandagochtend Blad" states that eight German destroyers left Zeebrugge on Friday evening. Two, which were sunk, were of the most recent type with four funnels. Two others were seriously damaged. A number of wounded sailors were brought to Bruges on Saturday. Great vigilance and apparent anxiety prevail at Zeebrugge.

LOSS OF AIR SHIPS.

ONE DESCENDS IN FLAMES IN THE DOVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., April 24.

The Admiralty says:—A British airship which was patrolling the east coast on Saturday, has not returned. An airship was seen to descend in flames in the Straits of Dover at noon on Saturday and an aeroplane was seen in the vicinity shortly before. It is believed that the hostile aircraft destroyed the missing airship. Probably her engine-power failed and she drifted a long distance in wind. It is assumed that all her crew were lost.

ANZAC DAY.

TRIBUTES TO AUSTRALIAN HEROISM.

EXHORTATION TO AVENGE ENEMY BARBARITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., April 24.

Mr. Henderson, a member of the War Cabinet, has sent the following message to Australia:—

The second anniversary of the memorable landing of the Anzacs at Gallipoli recalls to our minds the achievement which is unsurpassed in this great war and which deserves to live throughout the history of the Empire. The tradition so magnificently founded will, I doubt not, be carried on in a manner worthy of those who freely offered their lives when they stormed the position which the enemy thought to be impregnable.

As the conflict progresses we see that the enemy as his strength weakens has recourse to greater infamies; the shameful devastation of territory reconquered in France, the deportation of women and non-combatants and above all the shameful slaughter of wounded heroes by the attacks delivered on hospitals are signs that the enemy is lost to all sense of humanity and meaning of civilisation.

THE GLORIOUS TRADITION OF ANZAC LANDING.

To uphold the glorious tradition of the Anzac landing, to avenge the wrongs done by the enemy to the innocent and to re-establish the rights of smaller nations to freedom and justice are the noble aims which will, I feel confident, inspire all Australians together with their comrades from other parts of the Empire to further the effort in order to bring the conflict to a victorious conclusion.

SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON'S MESSAGE.

Sir William Robertson has sent the following message:—

We all recognise with pride and gratitude the fine work done by the Dominion troops of the Empire in every theatre of war and look with every confidence to the supreme effort being made by all at home and abroad in order that we may finish the business we have in hand and in such a way as shall for generations to come prevent the recurrence of horrors and hardships of the last two and a half years.

NEW RUSSIA.

NO DUALITY OF POWER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, April 23.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 24.

The situation as between the Provisional Government and the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates, was explained by M. Cheidze, President of the Council, in a speech delivered to-day. He declared emphatically that there was no duality of power. His Council served simply as a sort of constitutional opposition, which was necessary as a check, to every Government. The statement was hailed with deafening applause.

SUBMARINING OF THE ZARA.

"GERMAN RULERS MUST PAY FOR THIS BLOW."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 10-35 p.m., April 24.

A telegram from Petrograd says that the news of the submarining of the steamer Zara with returning Russian exiles, has come as a thunderbolt in Russia. Socialist extremists declare that the German rulers must pay for this blow.

GERMAN USE OF GLASS BULLETS.

ABORTIVE ATTACKS ON A RUSSIAN SQUADRON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 24.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says:—The Germans used glass-bullets in the region of the Aa river. The Kurds have shown increased activity against us in Persia and attacked the Russian squadron at Cheraban escorting the English military agent. The squadron succeeded in forcing the passage and reached Baku.

FORESTS OF INDIA.

RAW MATERIALS FOR PAPER-MAKING.

SIR ROBERT CARLYLE ON NEED OF DEVELOPMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, April 20.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., April 24.

In a paper read before the Indian section of the Society of Arts on the Economic Development of Indian Forest Products Mr. R. S. Pearson, Imperial Forest Economist, expressed the opinion that there was a large field for the development of bamboos and elephant-grass as raw material for paper-making in India.

URGENT NEED OF FURTHER DEVELOPMENT.

Sir Robert Carlyle, who presided, said that he regarded the question of development of the forests of India as the most important one. India needed increase in revenue in order to meet the great need for larger expenditure in many directions, especially on education, agriculture and industry. Although the forests of India were equal in extent to those of Spain, Portugal and Belgium combined, they represented only three-pence an acre gross revenue. Development of the forests was impossible without expenditure. A good staff, the most advantageous use of money, good roads and the best machinery were all necessary.

DEPRADATIONS AGAINST VENEZUELISTS.

DISCOVERY OF KING CONSTANTINE'S OFFICIALS' ORDERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 24.

Some light was thrown on the Greek situation to-day by a statement in the House of Commons by Lord Robert Cecil, who, replying to a question, admitted that it had been proved that the irregulars who had been guilty of depredations against the Venezuelists in various parts of Greece, were armed and organised from Athens. Moreover, orders from King Constantine's officials to the chiefs of these bands in Thessaly had been discovered. Lord Robert Cecil added that General Sarraïl was taking necessary steps to deal with the matter.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER MARKET REPORT.

EFFECT OF COINAGE REQUIREMENTS OF U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 20.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 24.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report dated the 19th instant, says:—

The apathy of the market has been due to scanty supplies and small titful demand. It sharply changed yesterday when some China purchases set in and the market was not broad enough to fill the demand. It is understood that the United States Government made further purchases last week and the paucity of offering thence encourages the idea that the coinage requirements of the United States are likely to be an important factor. Thus much expansion of the American supplies can hardly be expected even at advancing prices. Continued pressure to buy upon the starved market may carry the quotation to a figure more tempting to speculative holders, whose number and holding are now modest, or to a level at which substantial China sales will become profitable.

SUPPRESSION OF OPIUM TRADE.

BISHOP BRENT ON CHINA'S EARNSTNESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 24.

At a meeting at the Caxton Hall to wind up the Society for the Suppression of Opium Trade, Bishop Brent paid a tribute to the power China had shown in ridding herself of the terrible incubus of opium trade, even during the great revolution. Only those who knew the Chinese at close quarters could appreciate their wonderful potentiality as a nation.

The Chinese Minister said that the Chinese Government would not rest until even the clandestine opium smoking had been entirely stopped.

USMANIA COLLEGE.

THE NIZAM'S DONATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 24.

The Nizam has approved of the constitution of the managing board of the Usmania College as proposed by the Government of Madras, and directed that his Highness's donation of Rs. 25,000, towards the College building be now paid, and that a monthly grant of Rs. 1,000 should be paid from the date the College comes into existence at Vaniyambadi.

LONDON HOTEL De LUXE.

GRANT, ROAD, BOMBAY.

Fitted with Electric lights and fans throughout. Up-to-date Bar, Billiards refreshments, etc. Hot meals, delicious wines and special dinners on Saturdays and Sundays. Charges moderate. Apply to Manager.

SATARA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

IMPERIAL RECONSTRUCTION.

INDIA'S DEMANDS.

NEED FOR AGITATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

SATARA, April 24.

The Satara District Conference opened to-day. The proceedings passing off most successfully. There was a large attendance and the audience were most enthusiastic. Mr. Jannadas Dwarakadas Dharamsey delivered his Presidential address in the afternoon, which was listened to with great attention and punctuated frequently by cheers. The following are the most important passages from the President's speech. After referring to the war, which, he said, now bore a more hopeful aspect, and arguing that it was the duty of every Indian to support the Government to the best of his capacity by subscribing to the War Loan, Mr. Jannadas proceeded:—

AFTER THE WAR.

While we are doing our duty in that respect it behoves us also to look to the future and make assurance that, when the War comes to an end and the question of reconstruction becomes one of immediate practical politics, as it will do, we shall have prepared the ground for India to play her part and to take the place in the Empire which can no longer be denied her. We have been asked, Gentlemen, in many quarters and by persons of great influence to avoid political agitation, to keep silence on these matters until the War is over, Gentlemen, I am at a loss to understand with what reason that appeal, or rather admonition, for it comes usually more in the form of an admonition than an appeal, can be made. A over the world political reconstruction is in the air. In every part of the Empire, leaving aside the great upheavals that have occurred elsewhere, the question of political reconstruction is being discussed. The Self-governing Dominions, whose peoples are free to discuss their own affairs and their grievances in regard to their place and part in the Imperial affairs without the deterrent of gubernatorial admonitions, backed up by repressive laws for the arbitrary control of the comings and goings of political leaders, are discussing, and more than discussing, are actively agitating for Imperial reforms that will secure for them an operative voice in the decision of questions regarding the government of the Empire as a whole, in which at present they have no voice. Is that a question on which India, with her mighty interests at stake, is to remain silent and allow judgment to go by default? In the United Kingdom, not only this question of Imperial reconstruction, but vital matters of trade policy affecting India as closely as any other part of the Empire, are being discussed, not merely by the people but at the instance of Government who have appointed Royal Commissions to make recommendations have actually accepted certain resolutions passed at a Conference of the Allies in Paris, at which India was in no way represented. Is that a matter in which India can be expected to remain silent and allow judgment to go by default? More than this, the Prime Minister of Great Britain has actually summoned the Governments of the great Dominions to send their representatives, not merely to the War Cabinet but to a great Imperial Conference, at which questions of post-war reconstruction are to be discussed and for all we know to be settled. The Government of India has also been called upon to send and has sent its representatives. Are these again questions on which we are to keep silent? Are we not to ventilate public opinion and let the representatives of India know what is passing in our minds on these great issues and how we would like to see them decided? All these events, which are actually taking place, reduce to an absurdity the demands of our rulers that we should sit in silence, lest forsooth we should

What B. G. TILAK says

GIVE PRACTICAL SUPPORT TO GOVERNMENT AT THIS CRITICAL TIME

I am just now too busy to write anything as requested. But you may be aware that I have, both publicly and privately asked my fellow countrymen to subscribe to the loan as far as possible and thus to practically support the Government at this critical time.

B. G. TILAK.

embarrass the Government in the conduct of the War. Gentlemen, I desire to speak with all respect of our Governor, Lord Willingdon, whose sympathies with our aspirations have so often been expressed, and which those of us who have had the privilege of personal converse with his Excellency, and have some knowledge of the efforts that he has been making behind the scenes, know to be thoroughly sincere. But I cannot fail to give expression to the astonishment which we feel when his Excellency admonishes us in this way and asks what will the Empire say if it sees that, when every effort should be concentrated on the War, India is conducting political agitation. My answer to that is that the Empire will recognise the logic of the situation: that when the whole Empire, in spite of concentrating its efforts on the prosecution of the War, is also concentrating its thoughts on the political questions that the War has brought to the forefront and for the settlement of which it is necessary to make preparations, they will say that we are quite right in agitating for the protection of our own interests.

THE NEED FOR AGITATION.

Silence may bring us some perfunctory and platonic approbation, but it is not going to win our rights and we should be false to ourselves, to our Motherland and to the Empire, if we were to allow all this discussion and agitation to go on without discussing and agitating ourselves. We can very well see, if we employ a little intelligent reflection, which is only to be our fate, if we remain silent and inert while in other parts of the world thrones are demolished with worldwide approbation, because of the liberality of the government they represent, and Empires are reconstructed in order to provide that those who have to share the responsibilities and pay the cost of Empire should have a voice in the settlement of Imperial policies and even in the central government of the Federation of its States. What has happened only recently in India? Was it not discovered that Officials, and the highest officials, were engaged in the discussion of a scheme which would have resulted in placing India under the domination of an Imperial Council in which the self-governing Dominions were to be represented by elected delegates, while India was to be accorded an advisory voice based on the extent to which the voice of public opinion is accepted by the Government in India at the present time? Was not the author of that propaganda the recipient of every sort of official assistance and encouragement and treated practically as a government guest in this country? Suppose that famous letter of Mr. Lionel Curtis had never come to light, and here I would say that India owes an incalculable debt of gratitude to the courage and foresight of the editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" for having taken upon himself to make that revelation. But suppose the revelation had never been made, think of the potential dangers to this country and to the future peace of the Empire that were involved? Such a scheme might have been put before the people of Great Britain as the ultimate arbiters of our destiny, with its imprimatur as the considered opinion of Indian officials, and of those Indian gentlemen who are kept in a sort of unofficial attachment to the staff of every Government House in the country for production as exponents of Indian opinion which on occasion requires. And we know enough of the way in which great questions affecting the destiny of this country have been settled in the past on misleading representations to realise that it might have achieved success. Fortunately the plot or scheme, or whatever Mr. Lionel Curtis likes to call it and I am not concerned to quarrel over terms—was nipped in the bud and its author himself has been considerably shaken up by the storm he aroused. He has now revised his views and has re-started from a standpoint that recognises the rightful basis on which India should be treated as a partner and not a dependent in something gained by political agitation, both in the interests of ourselves, our present rulers and the future well-being of the Empire. I would remind our monitors of yet another instance, not merely of the permissibility or the desirability, but the absolute necessity of political agitation at the present juncture. When the invitation was first given to the Secretary of State to attend the Imperial War Cabinet and the Imperial Conference, was it the voice of India or the benevolence of the official world that ultimately secured that he should be accompanied in the conference, not merely by official co-adjutors, but by representatives who could give first-hand the views of the Indian people on the grave issues to be decided? We have not yet got all we want,—that is, our own elected representatives. But we have our representatives sitting in the Imperial Conference for the first time on equal terms and with an equal vote. Should we have got that without political agitation? Gentlemen, the question would sound absurd if it were not that we have actually been taken to task for embarrassing the Government at this stage. Gentlemen, I can only say that the Government in this country is very sensitive and very easily embarrassed and it passes my comprehension to understand why a few officials, many thousands of miles away from the seat of War and totally unembarrassed by having to decide or consider questions regarding the War, should be more embarrassed by agitation on these questions than Ministers at Home who have to give their attention to them amid all the distraction and anxieties of the immediate responsibility for the conduct of the War which lies upon their shoulders. On the other hand we may be allowed to point out that these officials have their own policies to press forward upon an unwilling public. I will not prolong the discussion of this question but I would ask Lord Willingdon whether the greater necessity does not exist for keeping his own officials in check in the anxiety they display to bring forward controversial questions, not merely for discussion, but for actual decision—during the War. Gentlemen, we are not blind to the one-sided character of the embargo that has been placed on political controversy during the War, and we shall pursue our way according to our conscientious understanding of the duty to our

INDIAN LABOUR EMIGRATION.

MR. C. F. ANDREWS MEMORANDUM

The following statement was sent by Mr. C. F. Andrews to the Government of India for the forthcoming Conference on Emigration in London:—

I am aware that the conclusion I have reached on this subject must appear revolutionary, in the light of what I have written before. But I have been driven to it by what appears to me the inevitable logic of facts.

Originally I had a firm conviction that it was good for Indians, even of the "coolie" class, to emigrate. My one objection was to the indenture system itself; and I expected that, if the indenture system were removed, other things would right themselves. But I have been forced, step by step, to the conclusion, that at present any form of recruited emigration of the ordinary Indian villagers to far distant lands under strange conditions is likely to lead to great moral evils.

There are other grounds of objection to Indian recruited labour emigration. The political argument for instance is very strong indeed. The economic argument, also, that India itself is short of labour, is not without weight. But the moral argument appears to me to go deepest. And, as far as my own personal judgment is concerned, the verdict on that side is final.

A FIJI PLANTER'S PROPOSAL.

It is difficult to set down in any detail the causes of this moral deterioration, which I have noticed in South Africa and Fiji, and I shall not attempt to do so. But it is easy to grasp the central fact, that Indian village life is a very complex growth, which needs much greater knowledge of its conditions before you can successfully transplant it. The following extract written by a planter, who knew the conditions of Fiji, appears to me to go to the root of the matter:—

"Coming to the actual conditions of the Fiji people it was clear that they could not be tolerated. The causes of the disgraceful depravity were indicated as:—(1) the breaking of family life, (2) the herding of the people together in barracks, (3) no provision for the rites and customs of their own home surroundings."

"It seems to me that the chief offenders were the Indian Government, who ought not to have sanctioned the emigration without themselves undertaking to provide the people, which they would have had to do by transplanting bodily whole villages, or a considerable part thereof."

As any scheme for transplanting the whole village to Fiji is not a practical question, there seems no need to discuss it at this juncture. What now appears to me as certain is that, just as "individual" indentured labour recruiting has failed in the past, so in the long run "family" recruiting would be a failure also, though for a time it might mitigate the moral evil. It will be seen that this point goes far beyond the mere question of abolition of indenture.

In taking up this position, I am am well aware that I am going much further than anything published in Mr. Pearson's and my Report on Fiji. I have not had any opportunity of going over with Mr. Pearson the reasons which have led to this new conclusion, and therefore I would wish it to be clearly understood, that I speak only for myself. One point, however, should be noted, viz.—how, in the Report itself, we urged that a break, or pause, of at least two years should be made in Fiji Indian labour before any new system were tried.

PROBLEM TO BE TACKLED IN INDIA ITSELF.

For my own part, I can see that this suggestion was inadequate. My present opinion is, that no alternative system of distant emigration of unskilled Indian labour is likely to succeed at present,—least of all in those countries which have suffered from the moral evils of indenture. The simpler problem of transplanting Indian labour within the borders of India itself should first be tried. Perhaps in some future generation a wider range of emigration, under much more intelligent conditions, may be undertaken by Government. But the acknowledged failure of the past should make us very careful before we start another State attempt in this direction.

RAID THAT FAILED.

CANADIANS RECAPTURE LOST LEW GUN.

A party of fourteen Germans rushed one of the Canadian Lewis gun posts. The night was extremely dark, and the enemy party managed to elude our patrols. Of the two men on duty with the gun, one rushed to the dug-out near by to warn the rest of the post. The Germans were too close for the gunner to train his gun on them, and they were able to overpower the gunner and grab his gun. This success was evidently the limit of their ambition for, without attempting anything further, they ran off with the gun. They were pursued across No Man's Land by the gun crew, who threw bombs at them with such success that the Huns dropped the gun and fled. Meanwhile a sergeant and corporal on duty in the trench near by ordered a "stand to." The corporal went along the trench to the right, and the sergeant to the left. The corporal met three Germans and was ordered to halt. In his hand he had a Very pistol—used for firing star shells. This he promptly discharged in the face of the leading German and also fired his rifle. He was wounded in the jaw himself at the same time. The party fled, leaving a sack of bombs covered with blood in the trenches.

Mr. M. F. Thormeyer and E. Schoch, Swiss Red Cross delegates, having completed their missions to Burma, in inspecting prisoners of war camps will arrive in Rangoon from Mandalay on the 25th and leave for Madras.

SECOND PHASE OF ARRAS BATTLE.

A STRUGGLE TO DEATH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.) LONDON, April 24.

The second phase, of the battle of Arras is described by correspondents as the most difficult of the war and is a struggle to death. The Germans are no longer uncertain of the point of attack and have brought up many more guns. New field howitzer batteries are grouped thickly between Lens and Cambrai-Arras road. Wherever the German infantry withstood the assaults it was wholly due to supporting artillery and machine-guns.

Wherever the British went within striking distance of the enemy position the occupants ran to meet them with hands up. A Pomeranian regiment south of Cambrai was demoralised by the appalling shelling and surrendered in batches of five hundred, putting hands up immediately the British infantry appeared. A battery of field-guns was overwhelmed by the British and was captured.

In the same area stout resistance was made by the third Bavarian division around Local Self-Government, village improvement and irrigation.

Referring to the Bhatkal scheme, the Dewan said:—At the last session of the Assembly I stated that measures were in progress to investigate the possibility of the harbour at Bhatkal. Investigations are still proceeding, and I am, therefore not in a position to make any definite pronouncement. But it seems necessary to correct certain erroneous impressions, which found their way to the press, in respect of the main features of the scheme. You will see from the map that the sea-board near Bhatkal is only about ten miles from the State frontier. Other circumstances being equal you will agree that when you are seeking access to the coast the most natural thing for any State to do is to select a point nearest to its boundary. You are aware that a Government have arranged for the extension of the railway line from Shimoga to the top of the Ghats, for opening up forests. Some money has actually been collected for the line from the people of the District. The distance to Bhatkal from the terminus of the new railway will be less than 50 miles. The length of the additional railway needed to join the sea-board at this point is much shorter and the descent from the top of the Ghats to the coast is much easier than it would be if we selected any other objective. He also said that the investigations carried out regarding the suitability of Bhatkal was very promising and Government would not commit themselves to the project unless it was found to be quite satisfactory both financially and from the engineering point of view.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT RESOLUTION LOST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 24.

A meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council was held this morning at Government House, his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor presiding. His Honour read the following telegram received from the Viceroy:—"Please convey my thanks to the Punjab Legislative Council for their congratulations on the success of our forces in Mesopotamia. They may well be proud of the Punjab, in so strongly representing General Maude's gallant army."

The Hon. Mr. Sohanlal's resolution asking that 30 years shall be the ordinary term for the land revenue settlement now in progress or hereafter to be commenced in any district in the Punjab and that the investigations carried out regarding the suitability of Bhatkal was very promising and Government would not commit themselves to the project unless it was found to be quite satisfactory both financially and from the engineering point of view.

Regarding the iron scheme, the Dewan said he could make no precise statement as yet, but stated that the scheme would be financed by Government and the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., had kindly undertaken to manage the technical portion of the business, namely, manufacture of charcoal, with its by-products and actual smelting of iron. That agency would work in accordance with the terms of a special agreement and under the general supervision of a board of management. The rest of the work would be conducted under direct supervision of Government for the present.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES. The novel feature of the present session of the Representative Assembly is the formation of a number of committees to discuss various subjects. The general Assembly will subsequently consider the opinions of these committees. Ten such committees were appointed by Government to-day and the subjects and representations relating to such subjects on which Government invited opinions of the Assembly, have been referred to them for consideration. An important representation referred to the income-tax committee related to the levying of tax on foreign merchants trading in Mysore, with a view to increase the State revenue. It was pointed out that European firms, Marwaris, Mahomedans and others were carrying on considerable business within the State. It was also urged that the income-tax on foreign merchants would make them increase the price of their goods and thereby poor people would be made to suffer.

One of the committees will consider the question of the separation of Judicial and Executive functions.

FORMATION OF VOLUNTEER CORPS.

MYSORE, April 24.

An interesting discussion took place at to-day's meeting of the Mysore Representative Assembly when a suggestion was made for the formation of Volunteer Corps in the State for the Defence of the country in time of need.

The Dewan stated that Indian Defence Force did not apply to the native states, but if a list of those willing to enlist was supplied, the Government would request the Government of India for special exemption in the case of the Mysore state. One of the members stated that if exemption was obtained nearly two thousand men would be willing to join the Force. The Dewan promised to consider the matter further.

One hundred and twelve applications for enlistment in the Indian section of Defence of India Force have so far been received in Madras. The officer who receives applications is Mr. F. Armitage, Commissioner of Police. It is thought that the paucity in the number of applicants for enlistment is due to the fact that many educational institutions in Madras are now closed for the summer vacation, and also because the concessions allowed by the Madras University were published only quite lately.

PROGRESSIVE MYSORE

DEWAN ON BHATKAL RAILWAY SCHEME.

PROSPECTS OF IRON INDUSTRY IN THE STATE.

SUGGESTION TO FORM VOLUNTEER CORPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, April 23.

In opening the first supplementary session of the Mysore Representative Assembly the Dewan made a lengthy speech. Referring to the Indian War Loan, he spoke of the contribution of 33 1/3 lakhs of State funds and said his Highness hoped the leaders of the public would loyally co-operate with Government offices in securing as large an amount of the loan as possible, so that the aggregate contribution might be worthy of the State. He alluded to the various activities in the State including Local Self-Government, village improvement and irrigation.

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WAR LOAN

BENGAL PUTTING UP STEAM.

BOMBAY'S DULL DAY.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Indian War Loan, so far as known up to the time of going to Press.

Total applications up to 7 p.m. on 24th April, Rs. 15,69,34,925.

	Rs.
Bombay ..	6,18,50,309*
Bengal ..	4,97,77,200
Madras ..	74,89,500
United Provinces ..	96,95,200
Punjab ..	1,11,34,400
Burma ..	48,98,900
Bihar and Orissa ..	16,34,600
Central Provinces ..	23,41,400
Assam ..	3,01,300
Minor Administrations.	37,88,200

Total .. 15,29,11,000†

*Excluding Rs. 11,19,325 through Post Office till 18th April.

†Excluding Rs. 40,20,025 through Post Office till 18th April.

BOMBAY POST OFFICES SECTION.

The following is a statement of subscriptions received in the Town and Island of Bombay:—

	on 23-4-17.	Total up to date.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
War Loan ..	10,350-0	1,12,500-0
War Bonds ..	1,400-0	3,62,250-0
Cash Certificates ..	8,734-4	4,64,007-0
Total Rs.	20,484-4	9,38,757-0

TRUST FUNDS INVESTED IN WAR LOAN.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal Harilal Setalwad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Krishnalal Mohanlal Jhaveri, 2nd Judge, Small Causes Court, Bombay, Mr. Purshotandas Mangaldas, Mr. Mohandas Kamalsey, and Mr. Maganlal D. Khakhar, the trustees of the Sha Hargovan Anandjee Desai's Charities, have applied for the purchase of War Loans of Rs. 10,000 out of the Trust Funds through the Bank of Bombay.

SHOLAPUR LADIES' SUPPORT.

A crowded meeting of the ladies of Sholapur representative of all communities was held in the local Ripon Hall on the 19th instant under the presidency of Mrs. Dikshit, (wife of the District Judge) with a view to devise schemes for making the Women's War Loan popular and obtaining subscriptions for the same. Notwithstanding that several ladies were absent from Sholapur on account of the hot weather, the meeting was largely attended. Mrs. Dikshit explained to the audience the importance of the Loan. A large and influential executive committee representative of all communities was appointed. Subscriptions amounting to Rs. 12,720 were promised on the spot, the principal figures being Rs. 2,000 by Mrs. Dikshit, Rs. 1,000 by Mrs. Balsara, Rs. 1,000 by Mrs. Jassawala, Rs. 500 by Mrs. G. K. Sathé, Rs. 500 by Mrs. Nagarwala and Rs. 500 by Mrs. S. N. Sathaye.

DELHI HINDU COLLEGE'S SUBSCRIPTION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.) DELHI, April 24.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Hindu College, Delhi, it has been unanimously resolved that at least Rs. 40,000 of the college fund be invested in the Government War Loan.

Lala Peary Lal, secretary of the Board, has been authorised to carry out the resolution.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.) CALCUTTA, April 24.

The share market was dull and uninteresting with very little business passing. Clives again attracted some attention from their supporters in the market but there was no support forthcoming and other Jute Mill shares were very flat. A small business was put through in coal shares prices being unchanged. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bansjorah 14, 14 1/4; Bhuskajuri 14 10; Bokaro and Rangpur 12 1/2, Equitable 14; Ghusick 18 1/2; 19; Kosowala 25; Kuardi 13 1/4; Lakurka 40 10; 40 1/2; Jute:—Barnagore 94; Clive ord 114, 112, 113, 114 1/2, 115, 116 1/2; Empire 115, 116; Standard ord 200.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Timber Trading Co. ord 216 1/2, 218, 221 1/2, 223.

Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 69 1/4, 68 1/2 and small lots were done at Rs. 67 1/4 to 67 3/4.

Mr. J. Roberts and Saiyid Brotheruddin Hasan have been elected senior and junior Vice-Presidents respectively of the Delhi Municipality for the ensuing year.

(Continued on page 9.)

SATARA DISTRICT
CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 8.)

country which lies upon us, without any desire or intention to embarrass the Government and observing strictly the constitutional methods by which alone we can hope to attain the political freedom for which we are striving. And, if those in authority wish to gain and retain our confidence, they must realise that they cannot attain that end by a policy of perpetual snubbings, by gagging the mouths of our most respected leaders and holding the sword of Damocles over the Press.

REPRESSIVE MEASURES.

This brings to me a matter in regard to which I must ask leave to detain you for a few moments. I was one of those who formed the deputation that waited upon His Excellency the Viceroy in regard to the Press Act. I suppose that all of you have read the illiberal and disappointing speech which His Excellency delivered in reply to the studiously moderate and convincing representation that was placed before him. But, gentlemen, the cold print of that utterance cannot convey to you the tone of anger with which it was delivered and the indignation which its tone and delivery aroused in the minds of those who had to listen to it. Fortunately the case against the Press Act requires now no further proof as far as the people of India are concerned. It has been proved to the satisfaction and the indictment stands on record fully set out, and every word capable of substantiation, in spite of Lord Chelmsford, in the Memorial drawn up by the Press Association. But I ask you what confidence we can feel when a question of this kind, in regard to which the feeling of the people has been expressed with the greatest emphasis at every Congress and every Conference, that has met in this country since the Act was passed, is treated with angry contempt and an oppressive measure defended by strictures on the Judges who have condemned it, by misleading statistics and the setting-up of the views of a dissenting minority on the Bench against the settled judgment of the High Court. Gentlemen, these are times of War and, in spite of what officials may think, we are anxious not to embarrass the Government, but it must be understood that the peace and contentment of the people of India can never be attained by means of repressive legislation like the Press Act, and the Defence of India Act, that the need for them is not accepted by the people of India and that the system of administration that has to rely on such indefensible and arbitrary methods, that would never be tolerated by any self-governing and free people, has become obsolete and requires to be thoroughly overhauled and reformed, not merely in its machinery, not mere tinkering of the administrative organisation, a slight readjustment of the distribution of posts in which Indians are to be allowed a few more posts under the dispensation of a Royal Commission that has specially laboured to find out how the solemn promises from the Throne can be adjusted to or compromised with the demand for the maintenance of racial domination; but a root reform in the principles of government. I do not know, gentlemen, that we need to go further than the Press Act and the Defence of India Act to find the most effective arguments to demonstrate to the world that India has outgrown her bureaucratic swaddling clothes and is now ready to walk by herself. Lord Chelmsford and his advisers tell us that they cannot do without a gag on the Press and on the leaders of public opinion. It appears that even avowed and unquestioned loyalty to the Throne and the Empire and a passionate belief in the necessity of the British connection as an essential requirement for the mutual progress and development of India and the rest of the British Empire, is not sufficient to absolve one from the consequences of frank criticism of the present defects of administration in this country, or an abstract discussion of the merits of Imperialism, as understood and propagated in certain quarters, which claim to represent the true mind of the British public and the proper direction of progress.

DOES ENGLAND REALISE?

I often wonder, do the people of England realise that the present system of administration in this country has to be supported by instruments of oppression that have hitherto been known in modern times only within the borders of the Russian Empire, under the regime that has just closed; how many hundreds of people in this country have been thrown into prison and are being kept there without trial against all the principles and traditions of freedom and individual liberty which have hitherto been the treasured boast of British Government wherever the Union Jack flies? Do they realise that India possesses an educated community as fit in every way to bear the burden and responsibility of self-government as is to be found in any of the self-governing Dominions, and that she is as fit for the management of her own affairs, as has so often been asserted without contradiction, as were the Colonies of North America when they attained their freedom.

SAYS PHOSPHATE DOUBLES
STRENGTH AND HEALTH.

Numerous notices have appeared in the Press from time to time telling of the remarkable benefits to be derived from the regular use of *vitro-phosphate* instead of drugs and medicines. Investigation shows that pure *vitro-phosphate*, which is obtainable of any good chemist, enjoys its great popularity because of its peculiarly valuable property of quickly restoring the strength and vitality of the depleted nervous system. Neurasthenia, nervousness, sleeplessness and physical and mental weakness are almost invariably due to a starved nervous system. This condition can only be corrected by supplying to the nerve centres the necessary phosphoric food elements, the lack of which has caused all the trouble. For this purpose specialists almost invariably prescribe taking with each meal a tasteless 5-grain tablet of *vitro-phosphate*, which while being inexpensive, is undoubtedly the most remarkable nerve food and restorative of health and strength known to medical science.

or as the people of Great Britain were when the great Reform Bill of 1832 was passed? Well, I think we know that these facts are not realised in England. To refer once more to Mr. Lionel Curtis, his case presents us with a striking example of the ignorance that prevails regarding India even in those circles where men have specially devoted themselves to the study of the problem of the development of the Empire and the devising of a form of federal government that will hold the Empire together and bind it in indissoluble bonds of mutual interest and sentiment, giving to each component part equal rights, equal responsibilities and equal burdens. What do we find in the case of Mr. Curtis? Is it an exaggeration to say that he knew nothing of India and her claims to equal treatment with the self-governing Dominions when he began his study of the problem? Had he even realised fully when he set out on his task, that unless you can arrange for India to be fitted into the Imperial edifice that he proposes to construct the British Empire as he visualises it in the future, must remain a beautiful dream? I think it is no exaggeration, for his own writings show it and he himself has confessed it, to say that he had left India to be taken into consideration as an afterthought. His views of India and the consideration he was prepared to extend to her were based on the opinions he had gathered from such broad-minded and liberal officials as Sir James Meiston and Mr. Marris and such generous and progressive friends of Indian reform as Sir Valentine Chirol. Is it small wonder that he supposed, under such tutelage, that India could be disposed of by the simple expedient of placing her under the domination of an Imperial Council largely composed of the self-governing Dominions and satisfy her aspirations with the assurance that the people of the Dominions were to be entrusted with the task of training her for a measure of self-government in some dim and distant future? But what is the result of Mr. Curtis's own observations on the spot, after he has been shaken free from this tutelage and has had revealed to him by the cataclysm of the Lucknow exposure, the real state of political development in this country? He has, although he does not profess to have formed his final conclusions, now made fast his anchor to one important principle—that India must be represented in any Imperial Government of the future, not by officials or non-officials nominated by Government, but by her own elected representatives, elected not on the present franchise of the Legislative Councils, which has been narrowed down to the barest fancy limits by the illiberal bureaucracy, but presumably on a broad franchise of the people. That is what an earnest student of the problem of India's relation to the Empire at large, applying a scientific study to the problem, has concluded; that is the view to which he has been brought.

OUR DEMAND.

We cannot suppose that Mr. Curtis will not admit that it would be an anomaly, absolute absurdity, to attempt to fit India in this way into federal organisation of the states of the Empire, unless she is first given a form of Government in which her elected representatives will be responsible for and control the spending of her revenues, will have the right to initiate and carry through legislation—a form of responsible Government, in fact, in which the executive will be responsible to the people and be controlled by the people and with ministers whose portfolios will not be the perquisites and sugar plums of the bureaucracy, but a rightful reversion to those to whose hands the people choose to confide the task of Government and administration for the time being. That, gentlemen, is the Home Rule for which we are asking. We are not asking for catastrophic changes, as Lord Chelmsford suggests. Our policy and our demand for the present has been clearly defined in the manifesto of the nineteen elected members of the Imperial Council and the scheme drawn up by the National Congress and Moslem League. These are not thought-out schemes, arranged for the first step in the transfer of the government of the country from the hands of the bureaucracy to the hands of the people. If this moderate demand can be described as catastrophic I do not know the meaning of language. But it is clear that Lord Chelmsford does not favour the making of this first step. His public utterances on these questions have been disappointing and illiberal, and have shown that he is far from being in touch with the feelings of the people and he has committed his Government to a scheme of reform which, though we have not seen it, we have something more than a shrewd suspicion, is a mere tinkering with reform, designed slightly to ameliorate, but not to lessen, the tight grip of the bureaucratic machine on our lives and our affairs. We have got to go further than the Viceroy and the Government of India, if we are to get satisfaction and our rights in this matter. We must reach the heart and the mind of England and in the hope and belief that when England knows the true state of affairs, the rights and wrongs of India's present grievances and claims, she will undergo the same process of conversion that we have seen in the case of Mr. Curtis.

THE IDEALS FOR WHICH THE WAR
IS BEING WAGED.

We have got to show the people of England that the freedom that India is fighting for side by side with them and helping them to gain for the small peoples of Europe is just as much the right of the great people of India, and that they—the people of Great Britain—will stand condemned in history, if they refuse to the people of India what they have demanded, for the peoples of Europe, and what their statesmen of every shade of opinion have proclaimed from the house-tops, as the ideals for which the great struggle now in progress is being waged. We shall stand by the words of the Prime Minister of Eng-

land in his noble messages to India and to the Russian people. I quote his words:—
"I wish on behalf of the British Government to express to the Government and the people of India our most sincere gratitude for the magnificent contribution which India has just made to the financing of the War. Coming in addition to the enthusiasm and loyalty manifested throughout India on the outbreak of war, and to the invaluable military services since rendered by the Indian Army, this gift is to us a moving proof that India shares wholeheartedly with the other subjects of the Crown, the ideals for which we are fighting in this War."

And in a simultaneous message to the Russian Premier Mr. Lloyd George defined those ideals. He said:—
"Much as we appreciate the loyal steadfast co-operation which we received from the late Tsar and Russia's armies for two and a half years, we believe that the revolution whereby her destinies are based upon the sure foundation of freedom is the greatest service yet made to the Allied cause. It proves that the War is a struggle for popular Government equally with liberty, which has thus won one resounding victory."

THE NEED FOR AGITATION.

Lord Willingdon must pardon us if we feel that we cannot accept his advice to remain silent and trust to fortune. That is not practical politics. We shall not embarrass the Government. But we must ask that we also shall not be embarrassed in the pursuit of a lawful and constitutional agitation and we appeal to His Excellency, who has so often expressed his sympathies with our aspirations and uttered generous and liberal views on the questions that confront us, to lay aside the instruments of repression that are so unsuited to the hands of a liberal minded statesman and which have been used by his government to stifle free discussion; and to instruct his officers not to interfere with the comings and goings and the right to free speech of our leaders. I do not propose to discuss in detail the instances of this regrettable policy that have caused such deep pain and indignation. The treatment of our beloved leaders, Mrs. Besant and Lokmanya Tilak, and of a distinguished Indian—a visitor to and a guest of our Presidency like Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal—these matters are too close and present to our minds to need recapitulation. But I will only say that if His Excellency and his Government will trust us, will leave us in peace to discuss our own affairs and to spread our lawful propaganda for the attainment of Home Rule—a legitimate aspiration—he will be better assured of a peaceful and contented province than by the use of repressive measures against a population that, I must point out, has done nothing to deserve the slur that has been cast upon it by the use to which the Defence of India Act and other laws have been put.

GRATITUDE TO GOVERNMENT.

Well, Gentlemen, I have, I fear, already detained you for a great length of time. But it would be ungracious were I to close this address without expressing our gratitude to Government for recent evidences of a more generous regard for our claims in some respects and a more reasonable view of our individual rights. The whole country has welcomed the statesmanlike Budget of Sir William Meyer. In the first place I do not wish to be misunderstood. I believe I speak the true mind of the country when I say that India has given her assent to the great gift of a hundred million sterling gladly and without any grudging misgivings. We recognise that we must make sacrifices and we do not recoil from them. I do not again want to be misunderstood, I am aware, as I am sure you all are, of the fact that India is too poor to afford this gift, but that this great sum could have been appropriated for ameliorating the state of India's struggling poor, for providing free and compulsory education for her children, for helping India to build up her industries and in short for the purposes of the welfare of the children of the soil, the Government would have earned the everlasting gratitude of the Indian people, whose permanent well-being would have been then secured. Yes, we know that this gift imposes a great burden on us, that we shall have to bear for many years, and we cannot but think sadly of the need for money for education, sanitation, and a dozen other crying needs, that will have to suffer now and in the future. But we gladly make the sacrifice for our claim to be equal citizens of the British Empire has been made irresistible by the bearing the Empire's burdens equally with the other parts of the Empire. We have only one complaint to make. We regard it as a grievance that this gift was made by the Government of India to the Imperial Government without previous consultation with the elected representatives of the people. In that respect the Government made not only a constitutional blunder and committed a constitutional wrong but they also did us a grave wrong since the gift would have come with a hundredfold grace, if it had come first with the seal and approval of the elected representatives of the people in the Imperial Council instead of having received that approval afterwards. In this the Government failed to show that trust of the people for which we look and which we feel should have been wholeheartedly accorded after all the proofs of loyalty the sacrifices and demonstrations of anxiety to assist the Empire, which India has already made. Apart from this we can cordially endorse the encomiums that have been passed on the statesmanlike budget of Sir William Meyer, who has departed from the dull and unproductive grooves of Indian Finance Ministers of the past and made himself the pioneer of a new departure for the broadening and more equitable adjustment of the basis of taxation, which, if expanded in the future, as we hope it will be, will lead us, we hope, to the tapping of fields hitherto unexplored and enable the Governments of the future to find funds for the development of those reforms of which the country stands in such need, without imposing oppressive burdens on the poorer classes who are already taxed to the hilt of their capacity. India is not a wealthy country as some of our English critics would have their countrymen believe. It is, as I have said, a very poor country—perhaps the poorest in the world. Its trade prosperity, is not a fair indication of the national wealth, because the prosperity is distributed with gross partiality in favour of certain classes and of foreign traders. Well these classes and these

foreign traders, who benefit by the exploitation of the labour of the peasant and the labourer, must contribute in a proper ratio to the public revenues by which the latter will, we hope, ultimately be lifted from the slough of despond in which he now dwells into a state of comfort and culture comparable to that which exists in other great countries of the present day and which is recognised as the right of those who by the sweat of their brow, supply from the source, the forces that help to build up a country's wealth and by which others climb to heights of financial prosperity.

Then we owe to the Government of Lord Chelmsford and to Sir William Meyer, in particular a deep debt of gratitude for the righting of a great wrong under which India has suffered for 142 years. Gentlemen, the refusal to raise the Excise duty as a counter, valuing duty to the increased cotton duties is not a measure of protection for the Bombay Mill-owners, as our Lancashire friends contend. It is the undoing of a great injustice, the abolition of the protection that the Lancashire millowners have enjoyed all these years at the expense of the Indian manufacturers and the Indian people, and which was imposed for the meanest of reasons—the selfishness of the Lancashire manufacturers and the exigencies of a political party. That wrong has now been righted, the reproach to England's rectitude has been wiped out, we hope, for ever, for it is impossible to believe that any Government will ever dare to inflict this wrong upon India again. And it would be ungrateful not to acknowledge the splendid stand made by the Government of Mr. Lloyd George, and especially by the Secretary of State, in their resistance to the Lancashire manufacturers and the threats and manoeuvres of political wirepullers. It is impossible to read Mr. Chamberlain's speeches to the Lancashire deputation and to the House of Commons without a thrill of admiration and gratitude for the rectitude and honesty of purpose which he displayed, his determination to stand by righteousness and high principle and his frank admission of his own error in the past in this matter. Gentlemen, this has revealed to us in Mr. Chamberlain, who had not done anything to command our confidence in the past, qualities of statesmanship and liberality and above of all of high principle when dealing with questions which he truly understands, that lead us to hope for better things from him in the future. Nor can I close my reference to this matter without acknowledging also the part played by our own Governor, whose written views on this question, proved a valuable weapon in the hands of the Secretary of State when persuading the House of Commons of the rights of the matter and the intense feeling prevailing in India.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

An other great need to which I take the liberty of drawing your attention especially at this juncture is to try and take the education of your children in hand. I have already referred to the indifference of Government to the education of India's children, and although their policy has always been somehow or other one of disappointment, in these times especially, they have justified their policy by bringing forward the excuse of the War. If the War prevents the Government of India from providing for the education of her children, how has Great Britain come forward with an additional grant of four millions sterling towards the education of her people? Who among us can deny the need of establishing village schools everywhere throughout the Presidency? Have we not felt also for a long time the importance of establishing colleges where education should be more along national lines? And whether the Government help us or not I feel it our duty as citizens of India to make provision for the establishment of such institutions. It makes me proud to feel that efforts are being made in this Presidency by Mr. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society to organise a number of village schools and by various other citizens to form and run national colleges. All of you are perhaps acquainted with the effort that some of us in Bombay are making to establish the "Basant College" and I for one feel sure that the advent of an institution of this character is sure to be hailed.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Gentlemen, I have not left myself time to dwell upon questions of immediate local interest, but these are times when the one great question of the attainment of responsible government for the whole country overshadows all smaller issues. I will only dwell briefly on one matter. You must all of you have read the recent debates in the Local Legislative Council on the question of Local Self Government, the battle of which is being fought with such spirit and determination by Mr. V. J. Patel. I fear that in this matter His Excellency the Governor is not a free agent and that the policy of the permanent officials prevails. Lord Willingdon does not seem to realise that, while he is asking us to wait and trust him and the Government, the reactionaries are further consolidating their positions, digging themselves in new lines of defence, based on the methods of the old, and that we have been trusting to Government and waiting for the achievement of the policy laid down by Lord Ripon for the past thirty years. And every time we wait, we find it only to discover that reaction has reacted further and that the official domination of our local bodies has been strengthened. All reform hitherto has been pretence, and officialdom has been careful to see that under a thin veneer of occasional reform its grip on the machine is not relaxed. No healthy growth of local self-government can be expected in such an atmosphere, if Lord Willingdon were to insist upon a real liberalising reform of our local self government institutions and carry it through before he lays down the reins of office, he would confer a lasting benefit on the Presidency and raise a perpetual monument to his Governorship with which no mere monument of stone could vie in preserving his memory in the hearts of a grateful people. But in the meanwhile I fear that the way to reform in local self-government lies in the larger road that we must follow to reform in the higher government of the country. Home Rule is the penance. When we have the management of our own affairs in the larger sphere we shall know how to, and lose no time in, remedying the defects that lie beneath. We do not want Home Rule in order that the power may pass from the hands of a few bureaucrats to the hands of a few educated Indians. We want it in order that the people may have the deciding voice in the management of their own affairs, that the little things as well as the big things, affecting their everyday life, may be so ordered as to bring them comfort and confidence in their daily lives that they may be governed with greater sympathy and according to their own wishes, in the village as well as the town, in the Province as well as in the Empire.

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COUGHS, COLDS & SORE THROAT

The Peps medicine is breathed in as a Peps tablet dissolves in the mouth. It thus reaches direct every part of the throat and chest where a chill strikes first. Peps acts like the lung-healing balsams of the Pine Forest air. These unique breathable tablets hold Coughs, Chills, and Bronchitis at bay, and keep the throat and lungs free from disease. *Rs. 1 per bottle of Chemists & Medicine dealers*

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If not, it is a sure sign that the brain and bodily functions are out of harmony. The quickest restorative is VITAFER, which, although not a drug or stimulant, gives simultaneous nerve and body nutrition.

A Doctor writes:—
"I have had good results from VITAFER in my own family, in a bad case of Insomnia. The patient took no other medicine. She is now feeling well; has her natural sleep, and is gaining flesh at the same time."

VITAFER is not only for Insomnia, but for Neurasthenia, Neuritis, Anemia, and all run-down conditions of health.

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soothes the tired nerves, builds up the physical and mental powers, and gives a lasting vitality.

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The Beauty of Health

THOSE captivating charms which constitute the Beauty of Health are denied to women who are Anemic. Their complexions become unhealthy in appearance, their eyes are lustreless and tired, their nerves are strained and overwrought, their breathing is difficult and becomes hurried and gasping on slight exertion. If women and girls would but improve the quality of their blood by taking a course of Iron 'Jelloids', much needless suffering could easily be avoided. As a matter of fact, every girl and woman should take a few Iron 'Jelloids' now and again. With the blood restored in quality, the sufferer is no longer enervated, listless and dull—the eyes sparkle with the Beauty of Health, one feels energetic and fit.

Iron 'Jelloids'

(Pronounced Jell-Loyds)
enrich the blood—restore energy.
(Machine made—without animal fat.)

For combating the enervating effects of a hot climate and for safeguarding the system against malaria, Iron 'Jelloids' are unsurpassed.

Dr. T. M. B., M.D. writes:—"After a long and careful study of the different phases of Anemia, I find that no preparation is so easily taken by the patient and is so quickly assimilated as 'Jelloids'."

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For Anemia in Women: IRON 'JELLOIDS' No. 2.
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Obtainable from all Chemists and Bazaar Dealers.
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High-Class English and French Provision Merchants.

Fresh consignment by the through fortnightly mail.

HAMS	Cooked and on cut	per lb. 2-14.
	Steaks raw	" " 1-10.
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	" " Middles	" " 1-14.
CHEESE	Cheddar Loaf.	

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LOTTERY.

SANCTIONED BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Opened in Bombay April 16th, 1917.
Closes in Bombay June 14th 1917.

ONE THOUSAND PRIZES.

All prizes will be in 5½% War Loan Bonds, repayable in 1920.

If tickets are sold to the value of Rs. 50,00,000, 5% will be deducted for expenses and War Fund 95% will be devoted to prizes as follows:—

FIRST PRIZE	..	..	Rs.	10,00,000
SECOND PRIZE	..	..	Rs.	5,00,000
THIRD PRIZE	..	..	Rs.	2,50,000
5 EQUAL PRIZES	..	..	Rs.	1,00,000
10 "	"	"	Rs.	50,000
25 "	"	"	Rs.	10,000
100 "	"	"	Rs.	5,000
200 "	"	"	Rs.	2,500
657 "	"	"	Rs.	1,141

If tickets sold amount to more than Rs. 50,00,000 the prizes will be increased in value accordingly.

Tickets **TEN RUPEES** each.

NOW OBTAINABLE FROM ALL BANKS

or from the Head Office, Western India Turf Club, Town Hall, Bombay, and all Branch Offices in the City.

The Lottery will close at all Offices outside Bombay City on 31st May, 1917, and in Bombay City on the 14th June, 1917.

The drawing will take place at the Town Hall, Bombay, and will commence on the 2nd July, 1917.

An official list of the prize-winners will be published on the completion of the drawing.

E. F. LANCE,
Ag. Secretary, Western India Turf Club."ERASMIC"
SHAVING STICK.The Soap that helps the razor to
give a smooth and comfortable
shave. Does not dry on the face.WHY BUY FOREIGN SHAVING SOAPS
WHEN ERASMIC IS BRITISH AND BEST.

In elegant nickel case

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The finest Blood, Brain and Nerve Tonic and digestant in the world. Over 10,000 doctors daily prescribe it for loss of Appetite; all gone and tired feelings; Dyspepsia; Habitual Constipation; Faintness of stomach; Boils; Poisoning of blood; Headaches; Dizziness; Rheumatism; Gout; Nervousness and Female Weakness. Try a bottle to-day. Complete course of twelve bottles for Rs. 24-0. Price Rs. 2-4 per bottle.

SOLE AGENTS: M. T. MADON & Co. CHEMISTS, AGENTS WANTED
BOMBAY. EVERYWHERE.

FLYING MEN.

THE CHIVALRY OF THE AIR.

Flying has become as much a matter of routine in war as marching on land or steaming on the sea, observes a correspondent in "The Times" and men are ordered to fly, at fixed hours and for stated periods, as though flying were a natural act and not the organized miracle that it really is.

Out in France the last chivalries, the last beauties of battle have taken refuge in the air. From the labours, butcheries, miseries, horrors and ash-pit desolation of the earth, the fighting romance of war has taken wings and climbed sunwards. There alone combat is individual, visual, decisive. There alone has the combatant to rely solely on himself. There alone is the battle decided not through veils of distance, between impersonal and unknown hosts, but wing to wing and face to face. There alone are the rare courtesies of warfare still possible; it was a British squadron that suggested, and a British aviator who executed, the dropping of a funeral wreath over the German lines as tribute to the air-warrior Immelmann. And there alone can individual skill and courage have their swift reward. For one flash, between a dip and a climb of his swallow flight, the fighting aviator may catch the glint of his opponent's eye and, if the momentary burst of fire be truly directed, see him crumple up in his seat and the nose of his machine dip and begin its fatal spinning dive, while the victor soars up again to safety and solitude.

And what a solitude is his! From the moment in the aerodrome when the mechanic has given his last heave, and the last curt verbal exchange, "Contact, Sir—" "Contact" has been given and the engine sets up its mighty droning song, the aviator is alone, submerged in that roaring music, deaf and dumb. For perhaps a minute he sits there testing his engine, fingering his levers, assuring himself that all is well; and then, as the drone sinks to a hum, he makes his last communication—the characteristic quick outward wave of the hands and arms. The checks are pulled away, the hum rises to a drone, breaks into a roar, and he is off, bumping over the uneven earth until the speed gives his wings their life, the rough ground is shed away from beneath his feet, and he rises into the sudden peace of the air.

The "peace of the air" may seem like a contradiction in terms in war time, but it is the supreme sensation of fair-weather flying, apart from flying and fighting. Once you have got your height, whether it be a thousand or ten thousand feet, you seem to be absolutely at rest—at rest in sunshine and a strong gale. The dim carpet or map beneath you hardly moves; and although the trembling fingers of the little clocks and dials before you witness to the fluidity of your element and the tenderness of your hold on it, yet the only things that do not seem to move are the wings and stays of your machine which surround you, a rigid cage from which you look forth upon the slow-turning earth or the rushing clouds. It is not until the engine has been shut off, and you begin to plane in mighty circles towards the earth again, that you get, in that delicious rush down the hill of the air, any sensation of speed; and not until, a moment before landing, you skim over the earth at 80 miles an hour, that you realize with what pace you have been rushing through the airy vacancy.

OVER THE LINES.

But these are the sensations of mere joy-riding. Ten or twenty minutes may take the fighting pilot to his station in the air over the enemy's lines. How puny the absurdity of the greatest war of all time can appear is only known to the aviator as he sits in the breeze and the sun, high above it all; the danger to him is not down there, although to ascend into his remote sphere he has to pass through the zone of anti-aircraft fire; his own particular enemy is the German fighting machine, which may come down to harry or destroy the observer, and which he must himself attack the moment it makes its appearance. Between these two he watchfully patrols, and all this time, although a battle may be raging beneath him, he hears nothing but the strong, rasping hum of his engine. He flies and fights alone.

The things that happen almost daily to the men who fight in the air can be compared with nothing in our own experience. The curt reports of the Flying Corps dismiss in two or three lines combats in the air which are more wonderful than any combats in which men have engaged since the world began. In the course of them the highest courage, the coolest nerve, the nicest judgment, the most rapid decision, and a whole set of subconscious controls of engine, aerolons, rudder, and machine-gun have all to be exercised together and co-ordinated so that the man, his gun, and his machine are thereby forged into one weapon. What breed of supermen, one might well ask, what system of eugenics, of nutrition, of physical and mental training can produce the human prodigy able to perform feats like these?

A RACE APART.

The answer is simply this:—You take the ordinary English youth from school, or from a cadet corps, or from an office, or from a regiment, and give him three or four months' training, and throw him up into the air in France—and he does the rest. I have lived with more than one fighting squadron in France, and have seen the fights set forth in the morning, and watched for them as they come doubtfully home, trying to find their way through the curtain of low clouds. I have spent "dud" days of rain and mist with the pilots in the intimacy of the crowded mess, and have learned, I think, something of their quality. I know nothing comparable with it or them. They are a race apart. They are almost children in years, the average age of one squadron I know is 26; but there is a maturity entirely their own, born of experi-

ences unknown to us, in their grave faces and laughing eyes. Their flying life is reckoned not in years or even months, but in hours; so that a man who has flown 50 hours is experienced, and one who has flown 250—10 days of time—is a veteran. These hours are numbered by Fate and by the average of casualties. Fifty hours without a crash would be luck—500 would be practically impossible. Within such spans is the fighting pilot's life compassed. For beyond a certain number of hours he knows that his fatal moment is overdue; that he has exceeded the allotted span of life. He may be two or three or twenty on the threshold of life, but every day that he goes on flying he knows that the

chances, the law of averages, are increasing against him. He knows it, but it never changes his outward demeanour, or his appetite for the endless shop that these super-children talk, or for the music and dances that fill the hours of the "dud" day. He goes on, with more and more achievement to his name, until the day when those who hurry to the window of the mess-hut when the homing machines are heard in the sky and say, "One still to come," wait in vain for him. Perhaps some comrade who saw it brings the news of his death. It may have happened thus, or thus, but one thing is certain—it will have been, like his life, quick and beautiful.

ENJOY YOUR SUMMER VACATION
ATMATHERAN
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SPECIAL SEPARATE BLOCKS FOR FAMILIES NOW AVAILABLE.

HIGHEST POSITION—RICH FOOD—EXCELLENT MANAGEMENT.

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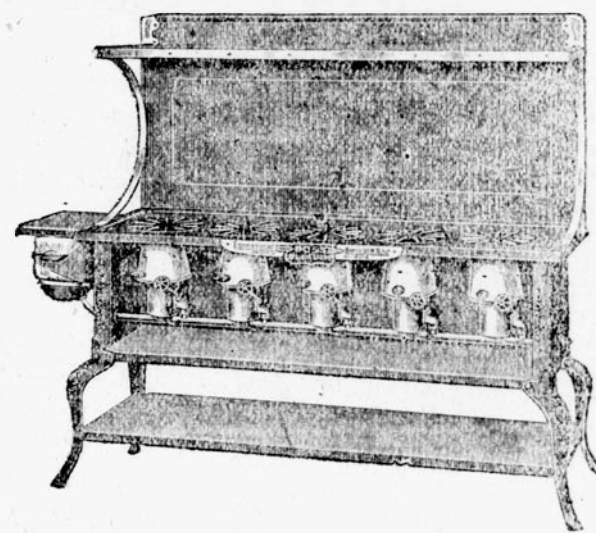
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FULL particulars FREE.

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BOSS STOVE.

SAVE TIME—SAVE MONEY.

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Military Square, opposite Western Hotel, Fort
30 Years' Experience.Experts in stains removing with-
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WITHOUT USE OF WATER

If within 24 hours, Extra Charges.

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Discoloured Flannels Renovated

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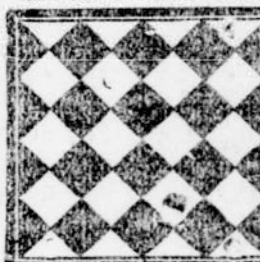
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i. the best Japanese cure for consumption
asthma, cough and all diseases of respiration
with wheezing. Price 2 annas per bottle.Sole Agent:—O. J. HASSAN & CO
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Importers of
White and Black
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THE LONG-FELT WANT SUPPLIED.

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about cleaning your solid linen. We special
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IN 5 MINUTES

BICKSON'S RHEUMATISM BALM

cures all kinds of pain.

TRY IT

Two Sizes: Re. 1 and As. 12.

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By Special Appointment

To His Majesty The King Emperor.



JOSEPH CROSFIELD & SONS, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Householders should in their own interests give



A Trial.—They will find it to be the best household Soap at present on the Indian Market, WHICH MEANS THAT IT IS

- (a) Good for the Skin.
- (b) Excellent for cleansing the most delicate fabrics.
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CRESCENT SOAP IS GUARANTEED TO BE ABSOLUTELY PURE AND UNADULTERATED. Crescent Soap can now be obtained from most of the important Stores, including the undernoted:

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Bombay General Stores, 27, Frere Road.
Hakimjee Mahomadbhoy, 321, inside Crawford Market.
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F. Peter & Co., Colaba Causeway.
Hassonalli Essabhoy, 177, Chira Bazar.
Yazdani & Co., Sitaram Building, Crawford Market.
Ardeshir Rustomji Irani, Proprietor Byculla, Restaurant, Byculla.
Goolambhussen Abdulhussen Viarawalla, Adamjee Peerbhoy Market.

PYRKE'S PROVISION STORE, Esplanade Road.
Edujee Pestonjee & Sons, Girgam Rd. Branch Sandhurst Road, op. Round temple.
Abdu Hoosein Nazarali, Shop No. 7, Bhajipala Lane, Crawford Market.
Merwan Brothers, Dadar Road, Dadar.
Khoja Vali Habib Kasam, Nul Bazar.
G. V. Allana, Matarpakhdi Road, Mazgaon.
Suleman Ebrahim & Co., Nul Bazar.
Abdulhussen Ebrahimjee, Nul Bazar.
Popular Pharmacy, Jamington Road.
Abdul Karim Dossajee Masalawalla, Bhendi Bazar.

Small free Samples of Crescent Soap can be obtained from the above on presenting a cutting of this advertisement.

CALCUTTA OFFICE: Norton Building, 2, Old Court-house Corner. BOMBAY OFFICE: Cook's Building, Hornby Rd.

Fame.

Dunlop has not yet attained what is said to be man's highest ambition—i.e., to appear in a "Punch" cartoon, but—one never can tell.

Meanwhile, it is no small compliment to Dunlop as an advertising figure that he should be the subject of the first caricature of a series just commenced in "Hello!"—"London Opinion's" new house organ.

The success of the attempt can be judged by reference to the inset of the original figure, which, in turn, is a development of our Trade Mark.

Incidentally, it may not be generally known that Mr. J. B. Dunlop, the Inventor of the Pneumatic Tyre, is still living and resident in Dublin.

DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LIMITED,
Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry,
(Incorporated in England.)
2, WALLACE STREET, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY



ADVERTISERS GUYED.

1.—MR. DUNLOP.

Mr. Dunlop having, in a fit of annoyance, blown up his artist, the latter got his own back by blowing up Mr. Dunlop.



Trade Mark.

THE LEADING AND ORIGINAL
Firm of OCULISTS & OPTICIANS.

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co

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The FIRST and ONLY firm that introduced RETINOSCOPY (the only scientific method of testing eyesight) in Bombay.

Ours is the ONLY FIRM that give the purchasers of glasses of an OPHTHALMIC SURGEON from the ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC (MOORFIELDS) HOSPITAL.

The fact that we have the honour of having among our constituents many of the Government high officials, members of the Legal and Medical Professions Rajas and Nawabs whose written opinion we hold is a sufficient recommendation of our scientific working and high quality of goods.

WE MAKE all sorts of high quality lenses e.g.

KRYPTOK, and various other forms of bifocal & TORIC SPHERICALS, CYLINDERS, SPHERO-CYLINDERS, PRISMS AND THEIR COMBINATIONS in white Lenses.

FOUR WONDERFUL REMEDIES

WITH *Hadji* NO MORE ASTHMA.

BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH COLDS, etc. Thousands cured. INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS from grateful patients open to inspection. Rs 1-8.

"LU-LU" EYE-DROPS.

A safe cure for SORE, INFLAMED, WEAK EYES, GRANULATED LIDS CORNEAL ULCERS, etc. Invaluable to Mofussil Residents. Re. 1.

RUBY TABLETS. A never failing remedy for MALARIA, INTERMITTENT AND OTHER FEVERS. No family should be without it As. 8 only.

GUNC. Cures acute cases without CO-PAIBA, SANTAL OIL or any internal medicines. PAINLESS POSITIVE CURE in 3 days. MONEY RETURNED IF NOT CURED. Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

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Medows Street, Bombay.

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more than anything in the present-day conditions and to win anything like success a man must be absolutely fit and well, otherwise he cannot stand the constant physical and mental strain of modern business life. However, there are so many existing ailments and physical imperfections that tend to lower a man's power to "keep going," that very few can say they are really fit.

The "physically perfect" are very few and far between and to these this offer is of no interest, but to the many sufferers handicapped by Functional Weakness, Exhaustion and Debility, we offer our descriptive

Booklet—FREE.

This booklet describes the aim and object of Eretruss, the latest mechanical device for the treatment of Functional Weakness, Exhaustion and Debility "without drugs."

This treatment is the practical application of Dr. Bier's Principle of "Obstructive Hyperaemia" which simply means retarding the return of blood from a part of the body for a desired period, thus creating an excessive accumulation of blood in the diseased part. The blood is acknowledged to be the finest possible curative agent, so the advantages of this method over drugs are apparent.

Don't waste time and money on ineffective and obsolete treatments when you can buy an Eretruss complete for Rs. 15 (plus postage and packing).

Send for the booklet to-day, read the testimonials from medical men and others and you will want an Eretruss for yourself. Address to ERECTRUSS (B. C.) SOLE AGENCY for the EAST, BATALA (India).

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PRIZE RUPEES 500.

Free from any poisonous drug
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

"YOUTH"

"RHEMANI PHARMACY'S" REAL YAKUTI

Called "YOUTH" Contains
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And high qualities of drugs. It is specially prepared for ROYAL FAMILIES and is "THE REAL LIFE-GIVING NECTAR." "YOUTH" is SECOND TO NONE for all NERVE DISEASES and LOST MANHOOD. It requires no recommendation as it has become too FAVOURITE and WELL-KNOWN to the Public.

Price per Bottle,
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RHEMANI TONIC PILLS.
Specially for Lost Manhood only.
20 Pills Rs. 1-4, 40 Pills Rs. 2.
V. P. P. Extra.

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PREMATURE OLD AGE

lost vigour, lost memory, and lost interest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some time of life which have left staminal weakness.

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An organic acid glycerophosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalized, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Barmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.
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FRESH STOCK

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Agents:—The Western India Army Boot and Equipment
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JUST ARRIVED.

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PEARSE'S COFFEE
IS THE
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A cup of one's choice
The cup to delight
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Our Coffee has earned in India wide reputation, and there is hardly a house all over that does not use PEARSE'S GENUINE COFFEE.

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